E PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

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(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

e Copy.....5 Cents.
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Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
ddress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

YON, SHORB & CO.,

21 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

ERCHANT BAR IRON,

the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

ld Closed in New York Last Evening 13½.

CITY ITEMS.

n City Commercial College, and ational Telegraph Institute.

F. W. JENKINS,
J. G. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

College Building, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.
" " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st.
" " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

ivals for the week ending August 19, 1865:
Bobbitt, Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.
Brady, Mount Joy, Lancaster co., Pa.
mbugh, Buchanan, Allegheny co., Pa.
Bushey, Welch Run, Franklin co., Pa.
nter, Howewood, Beaver co., Pa.
Connor, Steubenville, Ohio.
Earle, Van Wert, Van Wert co., Ohio:
ehart, Allegheny City, Pa.:
Gallaher, Pittsburgh, Allegheny co., Pa.:
Gray, Temperanceville, Allegheny co., Pa.:
ckman, McKeesport, Allegheny co., Pa.:
arpold, Hartford City, Mason co., W. Va.:
rsell, New Brighton, Beaver co., Pa.:
Hodgson, McKeesport, Allegheny co., Pa.:
Hart, Louisville, Jefferson co., Ky.:
Jones, Meadville, Crawford co., Pa.:
Jenkins, Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa.:
McCandless, McCandless, Butler co., Pa.:
Potter, Pleasant Gap, Centre co., Pa.:
Peters, Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa.:
Price, Three Springs, Huntingdon co., Pa.:
ckrise, Buchanan, Allegheny co., Pa.:
Swick, North Sewickley, Beaver co., Pa.:
Scott, Loudonville, Ashland co., O.:
Smith, Waterford, Erie co., Pa.:
wart, Newcastle, Lawrence co., Pa.:
nith, Allegheny City, Pa.:
Terrence, Punxsutawney, Jefferson co., Pa.:
ard, Fearing, Washington co., Pa.:
Vinnaugh, Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa.

Blackberry Brandy.

ou desire a pure article for medicinal purposes, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Home Again.

now offer to the Trade such a stock as has not offered in this city since the commencement of ebellion. We attended the large auction sales in York last week, (the largest ever held in merica,) and we bought an immense stock of ch Merinos and other dress goods. We do not to quote prices through the papers, but will say, a call early we will show you goods at such prices ll astonish you. We have no hesitation in saying au show you more French Merinos than you ever in one lot, and at less money by seven cents per d. To reduce the stock, we are actually selling r below what large importing houses are asking hem in New York. We call the attention of the esale as well as the retail trade to our domestic s, also, as it is the best in the city. Call early and good bargain. Remember the place, on the north corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson & Bro.

Country Merchants

find it to their advantage to call at McClarran's Store.

wo Cases of Piles Cured by Dr.

kland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, nounces to the world of all who suffer with Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was harged from the army as incurable, the being quite lyzed with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile edy. The recommendation of these gentlemen is he daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most avated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. kland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists ev- where.

l of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph ning's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 ket street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth et.

Piano Covers.

ves & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, have at the present brilliant assortment of piano covers, richly got- up, and elegantly bordered. They, as well as the st of table covers, napkins, &c., &c., are well thy attention.

Pure Old Rye Whisky

medicinal purposes. Insure you get a good article you can get at McClarran's Drug Store.

Never Fails to Cure.

or Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, there is but article that never fails to cure the worst cases, and is Fleming's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture. ttendanger your life by purchasing quack reme- that have no virtue, but call at Fleming's, No. 81 ket street, and procure a bottle of his mixture. nowhere but at Fleming's.

Itch! Itch!

e Swayne's Ointment. Sole agency, McClarran's g Store.

Bargains in Handkerchiefs.

seph Horne & Co. have on hand a lot of soiled dkerchiefs, for gents and ladies, which they offer sale at very low rates. 27 and 79 Market street.

Flour, Grain, Salt, &c.,

ow rates to dealers, by T. C. Jenkins, Commission chant, No. 239 Liberty street.

Pittsburgh Female College.

all term commences Tuesday, August 29. In dings, facility, patronage, the General Twinings college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the te. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. ershing for catalogue.

McBride's King of Pain,

great Curative, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

restore hair to its original color, and promote a growth of hair on bald heads, if used according the directions. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store h street.

member McClarran's Drug Store.

Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865.

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.—The name of ALTON MCMICHAEL is conspicuously used in nnection with the Mayoralty of Philadelphia. e city would honor itself by selecting him its chief magistrate.

HOURS AT HOME."—This new and successful monthly is promptly out for September, l filled with most acceptable reading. We all take another occasion to examine its contents. For sale by PITTOCK.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—The census of icago has been completed, and the total popution is 177,956. In 1860 the population as taken was 109,326—but the authorities thought it ould even per cent. should be added, and the popution then was published at 169,933, which uld show a gain of 8,833 in five years.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.—The chmond *Press* hopes the report that the Presit intends to visit that city is true. Let him e, they say; let him see us, and let us see m, and let us talk together. The Washington *ublican* is of the opinion that it may be well the President to recuperate his health by alking with the people of the North, who e paid the expense and done the fighting to e the Republic.

AMBOO PAPER.—The Albany *Journal* is w printed on paper made from bam- . The bamboo is brought from Jamaica, re it is produced in unlimited abundance, costs, delivered here, from ten to twelve lars per cord. It is cut into five feet lengths, veyed to the manufactory, where it is soaked warm water for a time; it is then put in m guns of the form of ordinary cannon, re it is thoroughly saturated with steam and exploded, under an immense pressure, ch tears it into fibres. When thus torn it laced in an immense pulping boiler, where it ed under a pressure of sixty pounds to the and from thence blown into a receiving k. It is then perfect pulp, ready to be made paper.

CHICAGO MARKET.—Our produce markets were er to-day. The wet weather, the favorable s from abroad, and the advance in prices in w York, caused an active speculative de- d for wheat, and prices advanced 2@5 cents bushel, but the advance was not fully sus- ed at the close on Change. Flour was 10@ nts per barrel higher.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1865. NO. 292.

# FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE WIRZ TRIAL.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

### Motion to Quash the Charges and Specifications.

### PRISONER PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

### ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT.

### Prisoner's Counsel Protest against It.

### Charge of Conspiracy will Probably be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The motion to quash the charges and specifications against Captain Wirz, made by the defendant's counsel, was argued principally by Judge Hughes, who contended that they were too general and uncertain, and that the offenses charged were cognizable by the civil and not the military courts.

The Commission over-ruled the motion, and the prisoner then pleaded "not guilty" to the charges against him.

Colonel Chapman, the Judge Advocate, to-day suggested that the prisoner be remanded to the Old Capital, and that the court now adjourn in this case without a formal vote. Acquiesced.

Judge Hughes wanted to know to what time the court had adjourned.

Colonel Chapman replied that he would notify the counsel of the reassembling of the court, and then requested the witnesses in attendance to give information as to where they resided, and instructed them not to leave the city until properly discharged.

Judge Hughes said he would like to be heard.

Colonel Chapman replied that under the parliamentary law, there could now be no debate.

Major General Wallace said the Court stands adjourned, consequently there can be no argument.

Judge Hughes—The prisoner having been arraigned we enter our protest against a break-up of the Court, or an indefinite adjournment. We ask for the discharge of the prisoner, or that the Court proceed with the trial.

Major General Wallace repeated that the court had adjourned.

During the colloquy, the prisoner was removed from the court-room by the military guard. The adjournment, without a day having been named for the reassembling of the court, took the counsel and spectators by surprise. No reason is yet known for this course, though there is a suspicion that the charge of conspiracy may be withdrawn.

## Highly Interesting.

### Affairs in and about Richmond.

### Preparing to Receive Pres't Johnson

### HEAVY GALE AT SAVANNAH

### MILITARY RULE IN KENTUCKY.

### Change in Command at Charleston

### LONDON TIMES ON THE CABLE.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Richmond papers contain a few items of interest. A meeting was held on Saturday night in Richmond, at which General Harris and others delivered addresses.

The members of the Richmond press held a meeting on Saturday, to arrange for the reception of President Johnson, who is expected to arrive in that city.

All the railroads of that State are going ahead at full speed, and every effort is being put forth not only to restore them to their former speed, but to improve them in various ways.

A Petersburg paper says that cotton still continues to pour into the city, and finds a ready market. Besides the wagons and teams every day the streets are filled, every train on the Southern road comes in heavily freighted.

The Savannah *Herald* of the 9th, states that a Yankee named Sherry, lighting a cigar with a ten dollar note in one of the theatres, and the rain flooding the streets, &c. Stoddard block on the north side of the bay is said to be in the track of the heaviest fall of rain. The tin roofing, part of the roofing, with the rafters and sheathing of the northeast gable of the building and considerable portion of the roof were blown off and thrown into the opposite side of Bay street, at the corner of Drayton street. Throughout the city, the shade trees, fences, &c., were damaged more or less. Many trees were blown down, and the streets after the storm were strewn with fallen limbs.

Trade at Savannah was improving. Communications with the interior are being rapidly restored, and produce is coming down the river, the only drawback being the low water, which impedes navigation.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Messrs. Rosseau, Smith, and McKee, three of the four Union members elect to Congress from Kentucky, are here for the purpose of conferring with the President relative to the condition of matters in their State. They are prepared to suggest some modification in the military administration of affairs, which, if adopted, will, they think, materially improve the feeling in the State.

General Ames has been ordered to relieve Gen. Hatch, commanding the District of Charleston, South Carolina.

A regular Cabinet meeting was held to-day at eleven o'clock, all of the members being present.

The London *Times*, speaking of the Atlantic Cable, says the interruption was inadvertance of months' time, has ever excited more wide speculations and deep regret, than this almost national disaster. It behooves the nations again to take steps to immediately replace the cable that has been lost.

The *Times* further remarks that it would be simple if, after all, England and Ireland should be the sole and Russia and America should complete the telegraphic wire from London to New York by way of Siberia and Behrings Strait. Even this survey, it is stated, there can be no question as to the possibility of a land line, but England inclines to the Atlantic route. Both are only a question of time and money. In the too probable event of the Great Eastern returning with a tale of disaster, we might immediately set about improving our cable. It appears to be admitted that it is capable of improvement.

## FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

### Reports of Cruelty to Negroes Denied.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Wilmington *Herald* of the fifteenth, contains an official communication from Major McLean, of Fayetteville, in which he states that the rumored cruelty to negroes being tied up and publicly whipped in Fayetteville, that one negro after being tried and convicted of stealing was whipped after hearing the sentence and laws of the State. Also that the statement of negroes being whipped and left tied until a storm prostrated the trees, is false, and the report originating from the fact that the military caused two sheep-stealing negroes to be tied by their thumbs to limbs, but on their backs, as a punishment for their offense. The Major knows of no cases of cruelty to negroes either by civilians or the civil authorities.

H. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, states that the report that he publicly whipped two negroes at Fayetteville, is false.

A Newbern dispatch of the 20th says:—The health of Newbern continues good. There is no possible danger of the reappearance of yellow fever, which visited this city last season. Ordinary lumber is selling here for forty dollars a thousand, notwithstanding that heavy timber land can be purchased for five and ten dollars per acre on the river banks, a few miles below this city. The demand for lumber is very great, and the rates are so high that ordinary houses on the business streets pay for themselves nearly twelve times a year.

## THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

### A Letter From General Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Maj. Gen. Hitchcock has published a letter on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, the cause of the suspension, the inhumanity of the rebel government, and supports the policy of Secretary Stanton, General R. in this letter says: "As long as the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was respected in the South, it was faithfully observed by our Government, and there was no reason to doubt its faithful execution by the Government until the end of the war unless properly revoked by competent authority, if the rebel authorities had not distinctly violated its terms, under circumstances to be defined, of great aggravation." General H. adds: "The day must come when every true American will be proud of the reflection that the Government was strong enough to crush the rebellion without losing the smallest element of its humanity or dignity."

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## TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

### Note from Mr. Gillett, His Counsel.

ALBANY, August 22.—Mr. Gillett, counsel for Jeff. Davis, in a note to the Albany *Argus*, says: "Mr. Davis has no more information concerning his trial than others have." In a letter from Mr. Davis dated the 15th inst., to Mr. Gillett, he says: "I am still ignorant of the charges against me, the source of them and the tribunal before which I am to answer. Your letter gave the first notice of the Washington indictment." Mr. Davis requests Mr. Gillett to have a conference with Mr. Charles O'Conner, his other counsel, so that they may arrange for the trial when it may be brought on with as little delay as the nature and importance of the case will permit. A direct application to the proper departments asking to be informed, if not improper, when, where and before what tribunal Mr. Davis is to be tried remains unanswered, because, as is supposed, neither has been actually determined by the President.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

### Four Persons Killed and Three Injured.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The night express train on the Detroit and Fulton branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad run into a culvert which had been washed away by the storm of last night. The engineer, fireman, an express messenger, and one passenger were killed, and three passengers injured, though not dangerously.

### Fire on Blackwell's Island, N. Y.

NEW YORK, August 22.—At seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the large work shop attached to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, which resulted in its complete destruction. It is said that a number of prisoners escaped.

## OIL INTELLIGENCE.

### Another Strike on Dunkard.

### The Latest Strikes on Pithole.

### Two One Thousand Barrel Wells.

Intelligence reached the city yesterday that the Union Oil Company, operating on the Miner Farm, Dunkard creek, struck oil at a depth of five hundred and seventy-eight feet, on Monday afternoon. It is said to be a flowing well, and that about seventy-five barrels of oil were lost before arrangements could be made to secure it. Mr. H. Evert, the manager, was in the city yesterday, and ordered up five hundred barrels forthwith. Green county is certainly rapidly improving, and will take rank shortly with oil creek, if success crowns the efforts of those now boring.

### Pithole—The Rooker Farm Advancing—Another Big Well.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITHOLE, August 21, 1865.

On last Thursday the first well on the Rooker Farm was tubed and tested, and after pumping just one hour, she commenced to flow. It is known as lease No. 18, and Hart & Andrews are the principal owners. She is now flowing about two hundred barrels. Since she has made such a fine show, leases have advanced largely above the figures they were offered at one week ago.

On Sunday morning last the sucker-rods were drawn in the "Twin" Well, No. 1, and also in No. 19, Holmden Farm, and they are now flowing at least one thousand barrels each—some good oil testers. The Twin will flow fifteen hundred barrels for each. At any rate she has exceed the famous United States Well which no to this time, has been considered the largest well on the Creek, but she must now yield the palm as the wells above named now flow about two hundred barrels more.

Noss, Hill, and Co. are pumping about three hundred barrels each, and increasing. C. E. Warden, Esq., of Westmoreland, has been chosen President of the Holmden Oil Company. He is a first-rate business man, energetic and persevering, and will manage the business of the Company to a satisfactory issue.

Another well has been tested on the McKinney Farm, a short distance above the Homestead well, known as No. 11, and is pumping about a hundred and fifty barrels. This well will be a flowing well in a very few days. The McKinney Farm is considered splendid oil territory—several new wells will be tested in the course of a month.

On Thursday last, considerable excitement was created in our new city by the arrest of a company of rebel officers. Shifting the scene pictures through a glass, on the streets. As far as I could obtain the facts I will give you: Seven days ago Colonel Burgess, of Corydon, Ky., came up here, and in connection with several prominent citizens, organized a police force, as well as a vigilance committee, and appointed the usual corps of their officers, etc. The police appointed by the committee brought the obscene scamps before their court, and fined them ten dollars each. The latter, however, offered to refund it, provided they left town, which they refused to do. So the Committee imposed the fine and kept the pictures. The picture then fled west and employed an attorney, named Jones, and went before Justice James Solly, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Congressman Corning and the receiver of the property. Considerable feeling was manifested by the friends of both parties, and some three or four speeches were delivered by the "bar." It is reported that no set of men had a right in this State or county to take the law in their own hands, and made rules and regulations, imposed fines, and commanded, and had bloodhounds and thieves were arrested, they should be taken before James Solly, Esq., who was the legally elected officer of the county. Mr. Jones, the attorney of the committee, made a very strong appeal to the crowd for the course pursued by the organization, and said, without some kind of a Vigilance Committee, Pithole's life was hardly safe, and his pocket was not.

Mr. Jones argued that there was no law for any such Committee, and that the sentences passed to take steps to immediately replace the cable that has been lost.

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## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Hatch is to be relieved of the command of Charleston by Gen. Ames.

The potato crop in some parts of Western New York threatens to be a failure.

A Mining and Petroleum Exchange is about to be organized in St. Louis.

The Richmond *Whig* has taken strong grounds in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

A Michigan Railroad has applied to the Freedmen's Bureau for one hundred freedmen to work on their road.

It is said that John Mitchell is laboring under an attack of pulmonary consumption. Application has been made to the War Department to allow him out-door exercise.

It is said that General Joe Johnston while at Fortress Monroe said of Jeff. Davis: "I do not wish to see him or hear his name mentioned even."

Hon. John Covode was in New York on Monday. He is announced to attend the session of the Iron and Steel Association, in Cleveland, which begins to-day.

It is said on good authority that the President has not granted more than a thousand pardons although about twenty-five thousand applications are on file.

In the destruction by fire of the bonded warehouse in New York, on Monday, half a million dollars' worth of tea and sugar was lost. It was nearly covered by insurance.

Messrs. Rousseau, Smith and McKee, three of the Union Congressmen elect of Kentucky, are in Washington to confer with the President as to the condition of military affairs in that State.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the bodies of the eleven persons killed on the Housatonic Railroad, charges the President, Superintendent, and other employees of the road with culpable negligence and absence of proper caution.

President Johnson is much annoyed that certain persons have accepted money for their influence in procuring pardons. He replied to some persons the other day who asked for permission to call again in regard to pardons, that it would be some time before any more would be granted.

A few days since, as the workmen were engaged in repairing Eaton's tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a large mass of rock and earth became detached, and falling upon three men, crushed them to death immediately, and seriously injured one woman.

The petroleum excitement is getting up in Tennessee, and oil hunters are to be found in various localities on this side of the Cumberland Mountains. Machinery for boring is being forwarded to various parts of the State, and to favorable localities in Northern Alabama.

Ex-Brigadier General Ramsay, the rebel brute who ordered the imprisonment of Governor Brownlow at Knoxville, in 1861, and to whom that gentleman is indebted for much hard and unmerited suffering, has been arrested and will shortly be tried at that place; upon which occasion the development of some rich scenes is anticipated.

Major General Hitchcock, who was at one time Commissioner for Exchange of prisoners, is out in a long card denying the allegations of the Richmond *Inquirer* correspondent that the Secretary of War was responsible for the failure of the exchange of prisoners. He proves very conclusively that the fault rests solely with the rebels.

The New York *Post*, of Monday, says: Wall street is somewhat disturbed to-day by the rumor that a strong party has been formed to induce Congress to authorize the issue of a new currency to the national banks. The present limit for the whole country is three hundred millions, of which one hundred and seventy-two millions have been issued, and the remaining one hundred and twenty-eight millions have for some reason been prohibited to banks now organized. It is contended that the South is a first-rate business man, energetic and persevering, and will manage the business of the Country satisfactorily and encouragingly.

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The *Times* further remarks that it would be simple if, after all, England and Ireland should be the sole and Russia and America should complete the telegraphic wire from London to New York by way of Siberia and Behrings Strait. Even this survey, it is stated, there can be no question as to the possibility of a land line, but England inclines to the Atlantic route. Both are only a question of time and money. In the too probable event of the Great Eastern returning with a tale of disaster, we might immediately set about improving our cable. It appears to be admitted that it is capable of improvement.

## United States and Mexico.

A letter from the city of Mexico renews the gossip about the letter of Mr. Corwin, wherein he expresses himself favorable to Maximilian. It is handed about to prove that Mr. Seward is favorable to recognizing the present government. It said that last winter Mr. Corwin sought an interview with Mr. Seward in favor of Don Louis Arroya, to obtain his recognition by our Government as Imperial Consul in New York. In this attempt, however, he utterly failed. A printed circular which came from New York, and was profusely circulated here, contained an account of Mr. Corwin's interview with Mr. Seward, and the crushing refusal of the Secretary of State to have anything to do with any agents of Maximilian. Mr. Corwin, it seems, recovered from that blow, and, lately, wrote a little more encouragingly to his friends. Recently Maximilian connected as a scheme whereby General Almonte was to be sent to Washington as Embassador Extraordinary on special mission. He was to take a large suite with him, and, among others, Chamberlain Degollado as attache to the embassy. The General would carry with him an autograph letter of condolence from Maximilian to President Johnson upon the assassination of President Lincoln, and congratulating Mr. Johnson upon his elevation to the Presidential chair. It was thought that Mr. Johnson could not be so rude as to decline receiving and answering such a letter, and giving a fair hearing to the General Marshal. Mr. Ramirez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, however, spoiled this little intrigue. Either because he did not place entire confidence in the information he had received, or for other reasons, the fact was he was unwilling to let the Grand Marshal go, for fear that he and his sovereign would be exposed to a grievous slight. He advised that the letter should be written and sent, but that it should be carried by Chamberlain Degollado, who should leave the Diplomat States as if on private business. The plan was finally adopted. The French papers here denied that it was ever thought to send General Almonte, and that Degollado left on private business alone. Degollado, being married to a Virginia wife, was thought to be the person best fitted to go, without attracting much attention, and to interest in his favor the United States Government. Unfortunately for Maximilian, Degollado's wife is and has been a bitter secessionist, and will not carry, therefore, much weight. Degollado was instructed to ask an interview of Mr. Seward or the President to deliver Maximilian's letter, through the French Minister, M. Montholon, it being believed that there is nothing that our Government could refuse when asked by such a source. You will be able to know better than we here what will be the result of this intrigue. No loyal American believes that it will succeed.

(From the Chicago Republican.)

### General Grant.

The reception of Gen. Grant at Galena on Friday last fitly crowned that great series of ovations in which the loyal American people have testified their affectionate gratitude for his great services. All of these impressive ceremonies have been marked by a spontaneous and hearty enthusiasm, such as no other man since the days of George Washington has called forth in this country. But at Galena there was a new and different element in the magnificent manifestations of popular regard. The successful and disinterested soldier was not merely welcomed by his fellow-citizens, with expressions of love and pride, for that is what happens everywhere—but he was received by his own home, by old friends and acquaintances who esteemed him and confided in him in former days, and who have ever since remembered him at home, by the solicitude felt for him by all loyal Americans, but with the warmer sentiment of personal interest and attachment. He saw some home faces in the crowd which greeted him, which gathered in the throng which surrounded him; he belonged to the people and the people belonged to him.

As General Grant stood before the multitude assembled to greet his safe return, it was impossible not to reflect upon the contrast of his position now from that which he held four years before, and the superb spectacle of his coming back. The obscure, silent and unpretending citizen, another merchant in the community, whose exclusive aim was to do his whole duty to his country, in whatever place he might be assigned, and to whom the most successful and unlooked for result was but the same simple, sincerity, and patriotism, he is changed only by the breadth of mind and great practical wisdom that ever go with great power, great responsibility and great achievement. Nobly were all these manifested. Popularity and intrigue had nothing to do with the triumphant career of a man whose labors that never faltered, by an honesty of purpose that never ceased in its devotion to the public interest, conducted the army and navy of the United States to victory, and finally, by the felicity of his combinations, the wonderful sagacity and solidity of insight, and the unfailing success of his plans, by the discreet character and temperament for the harmonious exertion of his power, and by that rare and indefinable quality of genius, the instinct of good fortune, he stood there the chief military hero of the century. It was indeed an impressive contrast, and many a wistful thought might be drawn from such a historic parallel.

But what most impresses the mind and sheds around this picture a peculiar glory, in the rustic homestead which his friends have prepared for him on one of the green hills bordering that picturesque valley—a glory which will be reflected upon it from all future certainty that in the most important respect of all he has come back just as he went away, a simple, upright, unambitious citizen, desiring nothing for himself but his country and nothing for himself.

### Lake Superior Copper Interest.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Thursday, says: In mining shares the market was decidedly active, and transactions were quite heavy at advancing rates, the market closing firm at quotations. Bay State advanced ½; Isle Royal 1; Minnesota ½; Pewabic 1½, buyer 60; Phœnix 1; Quincy ½, regular, and 1½, buyer 60; Rockland ½; Star ½; St. Clair ½; Superior ½. Copper Falls was steady under considerable sale at 22½@22¾.

There is at last a prospect that the depressing influence which for months has operated to so long labored are passing away, and that the copper interest, which has heretofore occupied so large and important a place among the many interests in which Boston capital is invested, will again revive and sustain a healthy condition. Many gentlemen of this city have investigated the mines during the past season, and the mining region of Lake Superior, and most satisfactory reports are made as to the present condition and future prospects of copper mining. In fact, it may safely be said that many of the best judges consider the present activity is based upon the operations of those who have personal knowledge of the value of this description of property. The total product of copper of the Portage Lake Mines only, will be recollected, during the past season, reached a total of 14,000 tons, or larger than any single year made in the district since 1859, if not since the commencement of mining there. The net value of that amount of copper is estimated at $3,500,000 in currency, which must be considered a handsome profit after deducting the cost of production, an amount estimated at another, which must be considered as very large for the season.

The *Mining Gazette* of 12th inst. states that the mines in the Portage Lake District are uniformly looking well, and with the reduced cost of labor, supplies and material, their prospects of profitable production are certainly much better than any time within the past year. Their only fear now will be a decrease in the price of copper. For the next four months the mines will probably produce their usual large yield of 1,400 tons per month. The product of the mines for the first half of the year—2,500 tons in round numbers—was greater than for any similar period in the past seven years, and is still encouraging. The present half year's product can be safely set down at from 2,500 to 2,700 tons, giving a grand total for the year of from 1,900 to 1,400 tons.

### National Life.

The REV. E. H. CHAPIN was the orator on the occasion of the eighty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bennington, last Wednesday. We quote the following from the report of the Boston *Post*: The speaker dwelt upon the subject of National Life. The elements of a nation, he said, are to be found in its ideas—those ideas which shoot balls a thousand years in advance of an army. He then dwelt upon the elements of our nationality, and showed what was necessary to give sustaining life to our institutions. Without the principle of universal liberty, truth and justice, liberty is nothing. The doctrine of State sovereignty was next alluded to, the speaker remarking that it is an assertion of the right of a portion of the people of a State to do so. There was not a man, he said, who honestly believed in the doctrine of secession. The late war had taught us that we must constantly combat this heresy. We want a race of Americans instead of State men. In our nationality is imbedded all the glories of the past and the hope of the future. It is the mainspring of our nationality that causes our flag to be respected all over the world. The men who fought August 16, 1777, did not have a State, but they knew they had a country. And a true nationality is not a mere human institution. The union of hearts and the union of hands may be separated, but not lakes and rivers cannot be forced in; they must be common property and free, and remain as members of this arterial permanence forever. Neither can traditions be dissolved, and he can never cease to put in their places. The battles of the Revolution and of the late war can never be effaced from our history. The men returned to the noble deeds the people had accomplished in vindicating the Government in the late struggle. The fierce fight may be over, but there never was a time in the history of the country when brains were so much needed as now. The questions of adjustment and reconstruction required the greatest talent of the nation. Ignorance, he said, next to the want of moral intelligence, was the greatest bane of the country. Mind is the criterion of national right, and educated mind is the basis of intelligent self-rule. He concluded by hoping the people would cease all strife and bickerings, and be true to the grand principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

THE accounts at hand from China being favorable, the silk trade continues in a most inactive state. Prices must be considered in a great measure nominal; but they have a strong downward tendency. The total and unsold stock here on the 1st inst. was 6,519 bales China, and 5,090 bales Bengal produce, against 19,000 bales and 6,763 bales respectively, in 1864.—*London Economist.*

# SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

## WASHINGTON.

### New Bureau at the White House

### Adjournment of the Wirz Commission

### INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

### Negro Schools Defrauded.

### LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

### GEN. MEADE IN WASHINGTON.

### Herschel V. Johnson among the Arrivals.

### SOUTHERN POSTOFFICES RE-OPENED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

### The President

Is understood to have determined, in view of the heavy pressure upon him, to organize in the White House an Executive Bureau, at the head of which is to be placed Mr. John Wilson, present Third Auditor of the Treasury Department. The determination has probably been expedited by the troubles about pardons and pardon brokerage. The President's suspension of pardoning is understood to have been in consequence of intimations from various quarters that a ring had been formed, partly of office holders and partly of pardon brokers, who were exercising a most corrupt influence in furthering the pardon of some and delaying that of others.

The sudden and apparently indefinite adjournment of the

### Wirz Military Commission

to-day, is attributed in some quarters to a determination to use Wirz as a witness against Jeff. Davis, and in others to a feeling that the charges and specifications would have to be modified. Nothing is definitely known, however, on the subject.

The following decision by the

### Commissioner of Internal Revenue

interests all stockholders in dividend paying companies. It is held by this officer that all dividends declared by any of the institutions mentioned in section 120 of the excise law, since the first day July, 1864, are subject to the tax of five per centum, without regard to the time when the profits upon which such dividends were earned.

Congress having ordered the City of Washington to set apart a portion of its school funds for the benefit of

### The Negro Schools,

the authorities have avoided obedience by raising no school fund, and making extraordinary additions to another fund so as to continue the support of the white schools. Yesterday one of the trustees of the negro schools called at the office of the Mayor, and the fact that this was a subterfuge was fully exposed. The matter, therefore, under the resolution of Congress, demanded the authorized share for the negro schools. The Mayor refused to pay over anything. In a letter on the subject received here to-day, Senator Sumner says: "The Lord reigns, and I am sure the diabolism at Washington cannot continue to prevail. You will not weary in counteracting it. Work on—fight on. When Congress meets we shall insist upon justice. This is the talisman by which our country is to be saved."

During the past week the Government has taken possession of seven Postoffices in the Southern States, and contraband trade has been stopped at only one of two hundred and twenty-three miles in North Carolina.

### Gen. Meade and Herschel V. Johnson

Are among the noted arrivals.

Gen. Lewis B. Parson, formerly of St. Louis, goes West to-night to superintend for the War Department the

### Great Western Sales

of Government boats and barges.

## NASHVILLE.

### Rebel Gen. Wheeler Badly Beaten.

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# The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865.


## UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

### Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

### The Wirz Trial.

The first day's proceedings of the trial of WIRZ have developed a new feature in the case which will awaken a more intense interest, if that were possible. The frequent delays in bringing the case to trial occasioned considerable comment, and persons who professed to be informed gave us from time to time explanations which appeared to allay the general impatience. The true cause of delay, however, appears to have been the development of testimony which necessitated a change in the charges and specifications, and implicated General ROBERT E. LEE, JAMES A. SEDDON, former Secretary of War, and J. NORTHRUP, Commissary General, three members of the WINDER family, and other prominent Confederate officials. Of course it was necessary to carefully weigh such testimony before such high officials were published to the world in connection with the exquisite tortures practiced upon our soldiers. No wonder Judge HUGHES, counsel for WIRZ, was alarmed at the turn the case had taken, and felt that he had to defend the lives not only of his client, but of Gen. LEE and half a dozen others. Too well he knew that the charges were true, and that more than one life was in jeopardy, and that as the case progresses, the testimony which will legally determine the guilt of his immediate client, will establish the greater guilt of the more prominent offenders.

### General Lee.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to the status of General LEE, and many persons have been betrayed into complaints against General GRANT and President JOHNSON because he was not likely to be punished. We are of that number who believe that the work of punishing the treason of the last four years, and of restoring the National authority, is a question of no little time. It is unreasonable to expect that thing to be done at once that we happen to think of. Whether or not General LEE will be punished for his offenses is not even yet fully determined, but there is the best reason to believe that his case has not been lost sight of.

The case of Captain WIRZ, which was commenced on Monday, has developed some facts of no little moment. Within the past two or three weeks the indictment has been changed by adding to it a charge of conspiring with ROBERT E. LEE, and others, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, held as prisoners of war. It is but fair to conclude that General LEE's name would not have been used in connection with the rebel barbarities, unless the Government was in possession of evidence sufficient to warrant such a grave charge, and although he is not on trial with WIRZ, the evidence produced against the latter on the charge of conspiracy will develop the extent to which the former is guilty.

### Allegiance to a State.

The doctrine of State Rights, as taught by the Southern people, has been productive of incalculable mischief, for it required the citizen to be bound by the action of his State, no matter how the Union was affected thereby. When the traitorous elements in the South were shaping for the fearful war that was launched against the National Government, men who professed to be loyal and devoted to the Union went with the rebellion on the plea that they were bound by the action of their States, while in the North—from the imbecile who disgraced the Executive chair of the nation to the most insignificant Democratic stump speaker—we were accustomed to hear the treasonable declaration, "You cannot coerce a State." Fortunately for us, the new President entertained a different view as to the supreme power of the land. He turned to the Constitution at Sec. 2, Art. 6, and read: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Having taken an oath to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution, he entered upon a duty which should have been performed months before by his predecessor. Deliberately was the issue made between loyalty and treason, and the result is known to the world. By the arbitrament of war the American people have declared the Union to be supreme. Why has not the verdict been universally accepted?

The same class of men who endeavored to trammel the Government during the war, by their States' Rights sophistries, continue their efforts to bring further calamities upon the nation by declaring the sovereignty of the States. The Southern people are being instructed to demand immediate re-investiture of their former privileges on the ground of State sovereignty. From some quarters we hear that the masses of the Southern people are not guilty of treason, because their States passed ordinances of secession, and transferred their allegiance to another power. The authority of the National Government being expelled from the insurrectionary States, the people had no course, even if they wished to be loyal, but to yield obedience to the *de facto* government, and it is urged that it would be unjust to punish men for aiding the Southern cause when the power of the Union was not present to protect them from the tyranny of the rebellion.

There is much truth in this as an idea, but very little as a fact. If the large mass of the Southern people aided the rebellion not from choice but under compulsion, it certainly is not unreasonable to expect them to manifest a willing and joyful devotion to the Union, now that the wicked usurpation has been destroyed. We admit that men who yielded to the rebellion under compulsion, cannot be esteemed guilty of treason, but those who identified themselves with it on the plea that they were bound to follow their States, are as guilty as those who led the States in their treasonable course. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is often referred to as one who ought not to be called a traitor. It is true, he made a noble defense of the Union, and exerted his masterly genius to prevent the passage of the secession ordinance of Georgia, but it is equally true that without compulsion, but willingly and voluntarily, he gave the lie to his noble, manly declarations by affixing his name to the act of treason, and lending all his efforts to the terrible rebellion. His was the common plea, that of State Sovereignty; and we cannot regard him as being innocent of treason without recognizing the power and right of a State to bind the citizen contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The doctrine of State Sovereignty having been one of the most powerful incentives to the people to join the rebellion, it is preposterous to recognize it as an ample defense of those who were moved by it.

The time has come when things must be called by their right names, and when treason, especially, must be made odious. There can be no such thing as States' Rights which impair and conflict with the power and authority of the United States. The action of a State cannot absolve the citizen from his allegiance to the Union. The Union is supreme, and the States subordinate. These are the lessons of the war, and must not be disregarded, for they have been sealed in the blood of half a million of patriots. The late rebels must accept them in a proper spirit before they can be allowed to participate in the affairs of the Government. They must remember that simply subscribing to the oath of allegiance does not restore them to power. They must shape their conduct in such a way that there will be no room to doubt their conversion to loyalty. Everywhere, South as well as North, the supremacy of the Union must be recognized, and those who are not disposed to do so in deed as in word must expect to be pursued by the vengeance of the law.

WHICH IS BEST?—A critic writing in a popular periodical says: Here we have a book full of good sense, without much poetry in it. Would it have been a better book had it been full of poetry, without much good sense in it? If poetry and good sense are to be separated, we prefer the latter. We have occasionally met with books where they were united; more frequently, with those which have a plentiful scarcity of both.

PARDON.—Some of those who have been pardoned for treason on taking the oath, have acted badly toward the Union afterwards. Whose business is it to pardon their perjury?

### What is Democracy?

Did we belong to the Democratic party we would claim the benefit of the old maxim:

"When Doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free."

That party is getting into a terrible jumble, from which even ALECK. LOAG, of Ohio, wont be able to extricate it. In no two States, nor even in any two counties of a State, do the Democrats think and act alike. The man who congratulates himself on his Democracy in this State would not be sure of his political status if he moved into Ohio. For instance, in Cleveland the other day, the Democrats had a convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, whom they instructed to vote for "no man who is not opposed to the usurpations and outrages upon constitutional liberty perpetrated by the present as well as the late Administration." In the late Maine Convention that party declared "we will cordially support President JOHNSON in the policy which he has avowed," and in Minnesota a similar declaration was made, tempered with a denunciation of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. We don't fully understand how President JOHNSON can be sustained, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* denounced, for the President himself suspended the privilege of that writ on a very important occasion. When that writ was issued in the case of Mrs. SURRATT, President JOHNSON said that he didn't know whether the writ was fully suspended in the District or not, but to be certain about it he would suspend it then, and he did. We have more respect for the men who condemn the President without any qualification than for those who compliment in part and condemn in part. In the absence of some general authority on the subject, we are inclined to accept the Cleveland men and ALECK LOAG as the true exponents of Democracy, as they are but carrying out the Chicago platform, which is only remarkable for its stupendous falsehoods in declaring the war for the Union a failure.

### Churches North and South.

The antagonism that has existed between different sections of the country has, of course, arrayed portions of churches against each other. The same excitement of passion and the same indulgence of it, that existed among others, existed among members of churches. This was unavoidable, unless they could be divested of humanity, with its feelings and its impurities.

In the consideration of efforts for restoring the old relations and fellowships, difficulties arise similar, in their character, to those which the Government encounters in its reconstruction work. But they are more likely, we fear, to prove insurmountable, since there are no other than moral considerations that can be brought to bear on the case. The operations of the Presbyterian and of the Episcopal church do not, thus far, present a very promising prospect of speedy success. Perhaps it may be as well for both, that the former relations with their Southern brethern should not be precipitately resumed, even if it were practicable. Time may soften asperities of feeling, and lead, if not to repentance, at least to oblivion of wrong.

SENSIBLE.—The Richmond *Times*, not specially loyal, remarks with much force that "the action of Congress and the President upon the vital questions of confiscation and restoration of our civil rights, will depend on what is done in Virginia." We suspect that this is the truth, and it is a favorable indication that Virginians know it. Not only will this be the rule regarding that, but all other Southern States. It is unreasonable to expect that Mississippi, for instance will be restored to herself again, so long as she continues to manifest the spirit shown in the recent election, and by the action of her sitting convention. We are inclined to count it as a fortunate circumstance that the experiment of speedy restoration has been attempted. Otherwise, we might not have known what was the real spirit of the South, and a fatal mistake, without the chance of correction, might have been committed. If nothing else, the country has learned that it will not do to "reconstruct" too rapidly, and it is gratifying to know that the President accepts this as the lesson taught by the brief but pregnant experience of the last four months. Not only Virginia, but the whole South may depend on it that she has her fate in her own hands.

COMING DOWN.—The press of Virginia is coming down, relative to slavery. The *Times* and *Whig* advocate its immediate extinction by State action, and to this, it is asserted, there is not a dissenting voice. "We have drifted long since out of the circle of discussion and debate," says the *Times*. There is nothing left but away with the relic of barbarism. If a corresponding spirit is shown on other questions, "reconstruction" will cease to have serious impediments.

### PERSONAL.

There is a current report in St. Louis that Archbishop Kenrick has notified the Catholic clergy of Missouri that they must not take the oath required by the new Constitution; but the report lacks confirmation. The rebels are in high glee about it.

Henry Gruble, aged sixty, employed as a machinist in the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, died last week from retanus, produced by a heavy piece of iron falling on his toes.

Says a Washington letter: During the past few days the President has enjoyed most excellent health, and he has accorded a free interview to all. The pardon of some "half-million" gentry is reported, but their names I did not learn. Their funds were mostly invested in consols! So says rumor.

Liszt, the celebrated Hungarian pianist and composer, who lately entered a monastery at Rome to consecrate the rest of his life to the service of the church, has had a musical relapse, and is reported to be on his way back to Pesth, to delight the world once more with his wonderful genius.

A New York letter says: We hear nothing, yet, as to the whereabouts of young Ketchum; but the shrewdest of our detective police, I am told, adhere to the conviction that he is stowed away somewhere in this city, and that the various suggestions that he has gone abroad are but devices to put his pursuers on the wrong scent.

The Union Senatorial Convention, for the district composed of Muskingum and Perry, convened at New Lexington, Perry county, on the 15th inst., and put in nomination John L. Sheridan for State Senator. Mr. Sheridan is a young man of good character, and fine attainments, and is a brother of General Phil. Sheridan. His election will hardly be doubtful.

Miss Kellogg, the celebrated and admired songstress, is soon to be married to Bierstadt, the artist, whose studio in Tenth street, New York, has long been a favorite resort for admirers of fine pictures. This combination of musical with plastic art ought to be harmonious; for it is quite natural that Apollo should be happy in the presence and possession of Euterpe.

General Burnside, in connection with a New York capitalist, has purchased the Franklin and Martinsville Railway in Indiana. At present the road is of little account. The purchase was effected for twenty-five hundred dollars. The parties expect to make three hundred thousand by the operation. They propose making an extension to Jeffersonville on the east, and to Terre Haute on the west, thus forming a link in the through line between St. Louis and New York.

Mr. Corcoran, the secessionist banker of Washington, has been residing lately in Paris with his daughter, the wife of Enoch of Trent notoriety. All during the rebellion, Mr. Corcoran was daily at the Grand Hotel, in close communication with the rebel emissaries at Paris. He is evidently endeavoring to atone for his treasonable behavior by liberal contributions to scientific institutions, and he has recently donated to the Columbian College of Washington a building in H Street, estimated at a value $30,000.

Mr. Isaac Newton, the present Commissioner of Agriculture, is a gentleman notoriously out of place, as not only illustrated by the standing joke in Washington, wherein he confounded *hydraulic rams* with a species of *sheep*. He was a restaurant keeper in Philadelphia—sold ice cream, confectionary and boquets. Of literature he knows even less than agriculture. Incapable to construct a sentence, his reports are prepared by subordinates, who perform the labors of his department, with the exception of writing his name to papers, which he performs with some difficulty. Why he was appointed and is continued in office is somewhat a mystery.

Turner, the Libby Prison keeper, is in confinement in Richmond, awaiting his trial. During the war he was sent from Richmond by the rebel President to examine and report upon the condition of the Andersonville prison. He visited that horrible den, and on his return protested against keeping Federal prisoners confined there, as he considered the locality unhealthy, the prison itself in a most filthy state, and the condition of the inmates miserable in the extreme. He recommended the removal of the prisoners to Macon, Georgia, but neither his report nor recommendation was ever acted upon by the Rebel Secretary of War.

Notwithstanding the embezzlements of Wall street, New York society continues to "go it." Albeit the fashionable season at the watering places is scarcely over, and notwithstanding that much of the best society is still away from home, cards are out for several first-class parties during the next ten days. One of them is given by a prominent banker, who resides in Lexington avenue, in honor of the bank president's daughter. Another, by a distinguished politician, who expects to obtain a nomination for a high State office this fall, and a third by a well known editor and *literateur* at Manhattanville. These *fetes* are given too early in the season to be classified as strictly *ton*, but they show, nevertheless, that happen what will, New York is bound to be nothing if not gay. Brown, the Sexton of Grace Church, and the recognized managing man for the fashionables, is expected home from Europe next week, and he will no sooner land than he will be up to his ears in business "arranging" for balls, parties, receptions, and so on.

WHICH IS BEST?—A critic writing in a popular periodical says: Here we have a book full of good sense, without much poetry in it. Would it have been a better book had it been full of poetry, without much good sense in it? If poetry and good sense are to be separated, we prefer the latter. We have occasionally met with books where they were united; more frequently, with those which have a plentiful scarcity of both.

### Reviving the Commandments.

The proposition may be an impracticable one. The world may have outrun the Commandments, and it may be useless to talk of reviving them now. Doubtless there are many reasons for thinking so. Anything out of fashion and laid aside, is not so easily brought into good repute again. Hence, we are not certain that in proposing the revival of the Commandments, and their application to every-day life, in business, politics and religion, we are not proposing, what, on reflection, most men will think is utterly impracticable and absurd. Nevertheless, we throw out the suggestion—we venture no further—and take refuge from public indignation behind the following, which we cut from the New York *Economist*:

According to the good old Westminster Catechism, "Man's chief end is to glorify God," and to "serve him forever"—but the Westminster Catechism, we begin to think, embodies a code of morals infinitely too slow for these precipitate days, when "man's chief end" seems to be, not so much to glorify God and enjoy him forever, as to glorify himself, and to amass wealth, with a great deal less respect as to the how, than to the how much. As we have had the Age of Gold, and the Age of Iron, and the Age of Brass, so now we have what may not inaptly be called the Age of Paper, the Age of Brass, and the Age of Assignation—*ære lapsi* in full swing. We roll up our eyes, Sundays, in reading, or having read to us, the 20th chapter of Genesis, and wonder how the children of Israel could have been so stupid as to bow down and worship the Golden Calf in the almost visible presence of Jehovah himself;—oblivious to the fact that we ourselves, with all the divine Unity of Deity on our side, are just as much adorers of the molten image, as the deluded followers of Moses and Aaron were. Egypt and the thousand years have limited the changes on this wicked planet, but the human heart, we fear, has not experienced, in some respects, any worthy change. Take, for instance, That "love of money," which is the "root of all evil," is as intense and all-pervading to-day as ever it was.

Every body is panting, haste to be rich, and in the hurry and scramble all the moral precepts and all the instinctive obligations of humanity, and the brotherhood of the human race, are disregarded, or wholly lost sight of. To earn one's bread in the old, Heaven-appointed way, by the sweat of his brow, is voted stupid on all as an every day duty, comes to be considered only a duty to be shirked, or evaded, or somehow got around. To achieve the same end, by speculation and less scrupulous means, would seem to be the grand idea of the day, and to that idea honor and honesty are made to be constantly sacrificed. The daily and ever-cropping of defalcations, embezzlements, thefts, with a horrid murder and suicide occasionally thrown in, with which the daily journals are teeming from day to day, is but the legitimate fruit of the lax morality thus born of the inordinate love of wealth, and the eodemic of sudden acquisition of wealth, by the various crooked price sea in vogue all over the land. If ministers of the Gospel would preach rather their voices occasionally against these corrupt and corrupting tendencies of the times, a purer moral atmosphere might be the result; but unfortunately it is no longer the case that those who, by virtue of their sacred office, should be the guides and preceptors of the multitude, are so absorbed in worldly strife, and so wedded to the proposition of the practical ideas of their several sections and several "schools," that they have neither time nor inclination to sound in the ears of their followers, "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt have no other gods but me," "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods," "Thou shalt not kill," and, indeed, it is not surprising that the "sheep" should be stealing and coveting, just now, as they are evidently hooked.

It was AARON, the high-priest, who made the golden calf for the Israelites, and we cannot help thinking the high priests of our day have not been slow to make much, one way and another, to corrupt their followers as AARON did his. Pulpits that preach politics and "vengeance," and who breed "bloodhounds of Orthodoxy," are the great demoralizers of the age. And, next to such priests, perhaps, are the so-called "loyal" presses that have constantly winced at an infusion of the charity, and given direct or indirect encouragement to the flagitious conduct of government jobbers, contractors and fraud, of which, during the few years past, it has been the prolific parent. Individually, too, there are many who, as members of churches or otherwise, who have much to answer for in the loose rein they have given to those about them, whose social habits they could easily have ascertained were as corrupt and notoriously bad, as to instil them for any post of trust or responsibility. It will be a good thing if the present astounding disclosures result in such a clearing up of the moral atmosphere as will enable these several classes to discover wherein they have erred, and if with that discovery but comes a resolution to do better in the future, may we not confidently anticipate that, in this, as in most other things, good will, in the end, come out of evil?

Meanwhile, let us all facilitate the work of moral reform by calling things by their right names. Let it be understood, that a man who steals is a thief—pure and simple, no matter whether he live in a garret or a gaol. A man who writes another's name, for the purpose of fraud, is a forger, and the proper place for the thief and the forger, alike, is the State Prison or the Penitentiary. If the forger or thief has all the advantages of liberal education, has been a member of the church, has moved in respectable society, or has otherwise made his mark above the vulgar level wherein he was born, he is to be no less punished, but dragged through life to walk, his guilt thereby has an aggravation, from which equally bad men that had fewer lights to guide them in the path of integrity, might plead with some show of reason, perhaps, to be exempt.

We must be honest in our phraseology as well as in other respects—and try, above all things, to discontinue the vicious habit of trying to render crimo less repulsive, by the colonial sender given, whereby to designate it, that the plain English Murray's Grammar will admit.—*Express.*

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Young Ketchum was expelled from the New York Board of Brokers on Saturday.

The new Chamber of Commerce in Chicago is to be opened on the 30th, with a grand ball.

General Rosecrans is in Washington, fresh from a hard fought but nobly won field in Kentucky.

Another small planet has just been discovered by M. Annibal de Gasparis, of Paris. It is of the tenth magnitude. This raises the number of discovered planets belonging to our solar system to eighty-three.

The rebel ex-Congressman Burnett, of Kentucky, has been allowed to return to his home, and the possession of his property, although not pardoned.

Protestations come up from the South against negro garrisons. It is understood that the Government intends to use colored troops for this duty, but in view of the discontent that may be produced, the determination may be reconsidered.

The Boston *Post* says:—It was stated at the Temperance Convention at Saratoga that the names of thirteen hundred rich men's daughters in New York are on the list of applicants for admission to the Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton, in that State.

Mary Bevins, a poor, hard-working woman, was brutally abused by James Hayes and John Hologon, in Chicago on Monday. They beat her on the head with a heavy cane, inflicting severe injuries, and set upon her a large mastiff which lacerated her left arm and groin in a shocking manner.

The New York *Herald* is exposing the "Evening Exchange" in that city, and denounces it as a gigantic gambling house, as splendid in its appointments as the other gorgeous dens up town that tempt men to the faro table, and breed crime, and ruin families and reputations, and make subjects for the states Prison of men who move in the "respectable" walks of life.

The Revere House, Chicago, was robbed of $9,000 about a month ago, but the affair was kept quiet in order to secure the arrest of the robbers. Two young men named Cannon, porters in the hotel at the time, and a companion named Farnsworth, have been arrested and $6,000 secured. The latter parties refused to restore the money, and the police have had much trouble in the matter.

A paragraph has recently been printed in the Washington papers, stating that several fairly executed counterfeits of the national currency have been presented at the Currency Bureau for redemption. The story is untrue. Those are known to have been several counterfeits upon Treasury notes brought to the notice of the Treasury Redemption Bureau, but none have come to light at the Currency Bureau proper affecting the national banking currency.

It is shown by the last census that there are two hundred and thirteen establishments in the United States for the manufacture of carpets, involving a capital of $4,721,765, and working up annually material valued at $4,417,986. The number of hands thus employed are given at 9,910 males and 2,771 females, to whom are paid $1,845,992. The value of the annual product thus obtained is given at $7,857,656.

When the news of the failure of Morris Ketchum reached the cars of some of our heaviest and shrewdest business men, says the Boston *Bulletin*, they remarked that it was impossible, as he had a million of United States five per cents put aside to meet any emergency. Events are proving that a million of dollars is a very small margin to rely upon when a house buys and sells in a day stocks by the tens of thousands of shares, and gold by the million.

Judge Ross, member of Congress from Illinois and Senators Foster and Doolittle have returned from the West, where they were investigating the condition of the Indian tribes. They calculate that there are about two hundred thousand Indians now in the country, and will in their report to Congress show that they have been badly used by the whites. The Indians complain that white soldiers and settlers enter their camps and carry off their women and property.

When the steamer Hard Times touched at Wheeling, on Saturday, the Sheriff undertook some legal proceeding, when the steamer, being somewhat in a hurry carried the Sheriff off and brought him to Pittsburgh. The *Intelligencer* says:—"The officer will be found an invigorating find that they have committed a grave error, which may cost them dear. Measures have been taken to have her brought back to this city."

In a debate in the Canadian Parliament, on Tuesday last, one of the members denounced those who were endeavoring to prevent an expression of opinion on the subject of the proposed annexation to the United States, and maintained his right to discuss the matter. Another member of intensely pro-English opinions strongly opposed the employment of Americans in any capacity on any of the public works of the province with which the government has relations.

In view of the extreme difficulty the Government experiences in getting possession of its cotton, the proposition has been made to tax all the cotton fifteen cents per pound, and settle the matter in that way; but the owners of cotton will, in all justice, object to this as an unjust and harsh measure. And so it appears on its face; yet how is the Government to get its cotton, or even a partial equivalent for the cotton it has been supposed to own? The fifteen per cent. tax would afford this equivalent, but will it be levied? The matter is now under advisement.

The multiplication and briskness of business in Philadelphia, is said to be very marked at the present time. A journal of that city says: Shops, stores, saloons swarm in increasing numbers everywhere, and the evidences of augmenting traffic tempt more and more into business enterprises of every kind. This is the natural result of a steady and uninterrupted increase of population such as rendered dwelling houses unusually scarce for seekers, and empty ones impossible to find. The arrivals at our hotels are daily far in excess of their ordinary numbers, so that our streets throng with strange faces visiting the city on business or pleasure. A fine trade has been done by our merchants all through the season. Our passenger railway cars are constantly filled, as are the places of amusement and all the haunts of the public.

WHY THE CABLE FAILED.—The successful placing of the cable appears to have been prevented only by very trivial mistakes, which can be remedied at another trial. It is hardly probable, however, that any attempt will be made to recover the cable in very deep soundings, as it would be much cheaper to make a new one and begin again.

The failure on this occasion appears to have been owing to the neglect of the workmen to properly dispose of small pieces of wire cut out at the points where splices were made, though it is not impossible there may have been some tampering with the cable, either before it went on board or while it was paying out. The final parting was caused by the inefficiency of the engine which worked the picking-up machinery, and which caused the cable to chafe on the side of the vessel. The experiment of the grapnel in 1,950 fathoms of water and with 2,400 fathoms of line is very interesting, and may lead to some important developments in the future.

THE MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.—A London letter says: We are told that the cholera is creeping into Europe once again. Slowly but surely is it gaining foothold on our continent. It is in Constantinople, and now we find it slightly in Ancona and Genoa. It visited us in 1831, and left its fearful mark behind it. It came again in 1849, but struck us a less fatal blow, for many wise sanitary measures had been effected in the meantime. Such stringent measures have been taken at all the seaports to guard against the admission of vessels from Cairo, Alexandria or Constantinople, until subjected to the requirements of the quarantine. There can be no doubt that in an immense city like London, with its ever increasing population—considerably over three millions—the plague would create a fearful havoc, despite the exercise of the greatest vigilance to ward it off.

A number of failures have occurred in Philadelphia within the past few days. The *News* says: Two failures of stock and financial houses on Third street occurred on Saturday, but we are not advised as to the cause of the inability of either to meet its obligations. Messrs. M. & Co. were among the largest houses on the street, and although not doing an extraordinary large business as those which we have alluded, have been in business we understand some four or five years, and have, until recently, occupied a fair position. The trouble probably comes from having backed too many oil operators, but a hundred or two thousand dollars would see them out.

WHAT NEXT?—The latest whim of fashion in Europe is for ladies to increase the height of the forehead by artificial means. The foreign papers have a plenteous supply of advertisements of waters for the purpose of destroying the hair on the forehead at once and forever. The less expert, or more economical, shave, and leave a hideous bibra, like the result of a razor over a rough beard.


### TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Indigo, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All Healing Ointment,
Dandelion for Resolvent.

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

### DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, &c., &c.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
ST. LOUIS, November 18, 1864.

Messrs. J. & C. MAGUIRE, DRUGGISTS—Gentlemen: The Sanitary Commission have derived much benefit in the army, from your Extract of Benne Plant for the cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and their reports go to show its excellency in the treatment of these complaints.

Yours, &c., H. BELLOWS,
Secretary Western Sanitary Commission.

This valuable medicine is sold wholesale and retail in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, at the Herbal and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street. Sent by express everywhere. aug21-tf&w


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


WHITELY CREEK OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, August 23, 1865.

The shareholders of this company will hold an adjourned meeting, on

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON,

at 3 o'clock, at the office of Steel & Bailey, Wilkins' Hall. THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.
aug23-it

DISSOLUTION—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Chess, Smyth & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, dating from the 1st day of August, 1865. R. J. Anderson retiring, and disposing of his interest to the remaining partners.

R. F. SMYTH,
R. J. ANDERSON,
R. W. WILSON,
DAVID CHESS.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1865.

The undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, will continue the business of manufacturing nails, hacks, brads, &c., under the old firm name of Chess, Smyth & Co.

R. F. SMYTH,
R. W. WILSON,
DAVID CHESS,
JOSEPH WALTON.
aug21-tf

DISSOLUTION—R. J. ANDERSON having purchased the entire interest of Chess, Smyth & Co. in the firm of Chess, Smyth & Co., the partnership is this day dissolved, to date from August 1, 1865, and I am alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

R. J. ANDERSON,
R. F. SMYTH,
R. W. WILSON,
DAVID CHESS.

August 18, 1865. aug21-tf

PUBLIC SALE I WILL OFFER for sale at the late residence of Isaac Lewis, deceased, on THURSDAY, September 14, 1865, the following property, viz: One steam engine of medium size, cylinder 8 inches diameter, with about 14 feet stroke; 1 boiler about 12 feet in diameter; 2 boilers 16 feet long, and about 30 inches in diameter; 4 horses; 3 three hundred beer tubs; 1 still worm; 1 meal chest; 1 set mill stones; 1 pair large compasses; 1 small crowbar; 1 pumping apparatus; 1 set of bees; 1 carpenter's bench, all complete, with numerous other articles not necessary to mention.

Terms—Cash on the day of sale.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
J. HUFFMAN, Administrator.
BENJ. LYTLE, Salesman. aug23-td&wsatw

FOR SALE----FOR SALE —FOR SALE.—A well known Negley Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, which has been divided into just containing from 5 to 12 acres, and will be sold in lots or in parcels, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling, a barn and stone spring house, with an excellent supply of water, and is situated in Allegheny county. There is also a choice variety of fruits, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. A portion of the property is underlaid with coal, and is well watered with springs and running streams. For further info., apply on the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
aug23 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE PITTSBURGH

Cloak and Mantilla Store,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

We are now manufacturing some

BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS,

SUITED FOR FALL USE.

Made from French, English, German and American Cloths, and we are now ready to

FILL ALL ORDERS

Entrusted to us with promptness.

OUR STYLES AND DESIGNS

FAR EXCEED ANY PREVIOUS SEASON

For Beauty and Novelty of Appearance.

Country trade is invited to

Call and Examine Our Stock.

Our prices will compare favorably with New York prices, and for beauty of finish will compare with any Cloak House in America.

M. J. SPENCE,
NO. 73 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
aug23

COPARTNERSHIP.

FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

WM. METCALF.....ORLANDO METCALF.
JOSEPH M. KNAP.....JAMES S. KNAP.

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS,
(Successors to Charles Knap,)

Manufacturers of Ordnance,
And all kinds of
HEAVY CASTINGS FOR ROLLING MILLS, BRIDGES, &c.
au7-1m

H. P. ADAMS & SON,
OIL BARREL COOPERS,
And Contractors in Staves, Lumber
And Heavy Timber,
SALEM, OHIO.
je28-3m

WANTED.

*Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged* ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH 6 or 7 rooms, within a short walk of the Postoffice, furnished or unfurnished. Address,
LOCK BOX 169.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, with a small capital, to undertake the sale of a valuable patent in Indiana county. A good man can make from one to two thousand dollars within a year. Address H. D., Commercial office. au23-1w

$500 WANTED FOR A PATENT RIGHT, from which three thousand dollars may be cleared in one year, and no mistake, if properly managed. Address H. D., Commercial office. au23-4t

WANTED—HOUSE.—WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a quiet, clean street, Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au3-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address
JONES, BROTHERS & CO.,
jy28-dawim Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS, or one builders, and two good blacksmiths will find steady employment by applying at the works of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, at McKeesport, Pa. WM. STARK, Manager at the Works. au22-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN skilled in drilling oil wells, to go to Duck Creek to drill ten wells for the Duck Creek Valley Oil Company. For terms inquire of A. T. FARNESTOCK, No. 109 Fourth street, or apply to J. C. TILTON, Superintendent, Caldwell, Ohio. au15-6t

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL BLOWING CYLINDERS, capable of making sufficient blast for twelve forge fires. Any person having a pair of such for sale, will please address Superintendent South Mountain Iron Company, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. au12-10t

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Township to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS, by Prof. W. Hendley, author of "Washington and His Generals," &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of Battles, Sieges, Adventures, &c.; with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Sold only by agents. To active men a rare chance. Send at once for circulars and extra terms. Address
J. C. McCURDY & CO.,
au14-1w Philadelphia, Pa.

## REWARDS.


MARE STOLEN.

From the pasture of the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, on the night of the 17th of August, a bright bay mare, rising four years old, heavy set, right hind foot white below the pastern, slightly thrown on the right shoulder with traces, and will be shod all round. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by me. ROBERT FULTON, Mendon, Westmoreland co., Pa. au21-1w

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have just received from auction

500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,

500 PIECES ALL-WOOL DELAINES,

Which they offer to the trade

At a Small Advance.

aug21-1m

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, TOBACCO AND SUNDRIES,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at Mackin Hall auction house, 53 Fifth street, will be sold six elegant walnut sofa-seat parlor chairs, walnut sofa seat rocker to match, marble-top table and stand, walnut frame; 2 walnut frame marble-top table stands; Venetian blinds; mattresses; cook stove and utensils; tinware; crockery and glassware; spoons and forks; show-case; ingrain and hemp carpets, &c. Also, 25 caddies Baltimore spun roll tobacco; 8 boxes star candles; 4 boxes Pittsburgh castile soap; 20 dozen (quart) spiced oysters; 1 set new double harness, bridles, halters, &c. Persons having articles for sale will please call at the store, No. 53 Fifth street, or before morning of sale.

au22 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

NEW GOODS,

RECEIVING DAILY,

DELAINES AND
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS,
WOOL DELAINES, all colors;
FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
BROCHA SHAWLS,
PRINTS AND
GINGHAMS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
MUSLINS,
SHIRTING CHECKS,
GREY TWILLED FLANNEL,
BLACK AND WHITE
BARRED FLANNEL,
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNEL,
RED, WHITE AND YELLOW
FLANNEL; BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS & CORSETS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
SATINETTS AND CASSIMERES,
LINEN TABLE DIAPER,
KID GLOVES,
SHIRT FRONTS,
IRISH LINEN,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CRAPE VEILS, &c.,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS CAN BE FOUND ANYWHERE. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO WHOLESALE DEALERS AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

aug23

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

Liberty White Lead!

Liberty White Lead!

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, *for some weight*, than any other. *Buy the best, it is the cheapest!* Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other. Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other. Liberty Lead *keeps sweeter* than any other. Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other. Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED *to

### SUMMER RAIN.

A day drear heat had the quivering Earth
In travail. The sky frowned opaque.
Had turned with fear and white and still
The woods had crept away in recesses, to the north.
The meadow barely shall their clustered head.
Oh sting and green-ruffled hats had dropped.
Sweet from the Knoll to the end and chirked and mute
Since morn, had lain the cricket, hid below
The fallen spear of water flags. In dumb
Amaze the patient cattle to their bars.
Had crowded, waiting help. All nature gasped;
All life seemed sinking into death!

Then rose
In distant sunset depths, a solemn sound,
The wheels of God's grand chariot, rolling slow!
An instant more, and with sharp blaze and boom,
His signal gusts lit up and shook the sky.
With word of succor on the wind! And then
The still, small voice of rain, in which He was,
And rustled and lisped His fainting world to sleep.
* * * Oh, iron-handed grief, which holds my soul
In searing grasp, and leaves my stifled days
No voice, no life—will tinge a sprig of help
Arise in sunset depths for me? Does God
Remember? Will his chariot wheels draw near?
Will he command the cloud to break in rain
Of healing tears? And will He give to me
At last, as unto his beloved, sleep?


# The Daily Commercial

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.


APPLE CHAMPAGNE.

The following simple and cheap process of making a fair imitation of champagne wine directly from apples, will doubtless be read with interest by farmers and others who may have the necessary material in abundance:

The juice is pressed directly from sound apples without previous grinding, because the bruising of the fruit, in a short time, discolors the juice, and produces such other chemical change, by exposure to the atmosphere, as to prevent the practical working of the process, while the juice pressed from sound apples is nearly as limpid as water. The juice runs directly from the press into a filter, consisting of a suitable box about a foot deep by six inches square, filled with a mixture of pulverized charcoal and clean sand and fine gravel, about half and half. A thin layer of straw is put into the box before it is filled with the filtering material, and the bottom of the box is perforated with fine holes. The juice passes through this filter into bottles, which should be immediately corked to exclude the atmosphere, which gives it the appearance of the real champagne; and our informant, who has used it in the process, assures us that the wine, after remaining in the cellar a while, presents the action and flavor of the imported article, with the advantage of being a much more healthy beverage. While its cost does not exceed *two cents* a quart bottle, where apples are plenty. Imported champagne of the commonest quality cannot be bought in this market for less than two or three dollars a bottle, while its genuineness and purity are very questionable to say the least.

THE ONION WORM.

The ravages of the onion maggot have been so destructive of late in many sections that the cultivation of this vegetable has been entirely abandoned by some individuals. A remedy, which has been tested two years, is communicated through the Boston *Cultivator*, by Mr. J. H. Sanborn, of Kittery, Me. In the first place, he prepares the land thoroughly, plants as early as possible, and stirs the ground nicely as soon as the rows can be distinguished, so as to give the plants an early start and a vigorous growth before the attack of the worm. As soon as signs of the maggot are discovered, apply boiling water, with the addition of a quart of salt to six gallons of water, poured through a cullender on the onions as they stand in rows. Hold the cullender in one hand and a bucket of hot water in the other, and walk over the piece, putting on enough to wet the onion and the top of the ground, but not enough to stand in pools on the top of the ground around the onion. When properly applied, it will destroy the maggot and not injure the plant. It is necessary to apply the remedy as soon as the enemy begins his work; if delayed two or three days the crop is ruined.

HOW ABOUT THE HENS?

Do they lay well now while their products are worth two to two and a half cents each? If not, use a little gentle persuasion in the shape of extra grain, and some meat scraps, to take the place of the disappearing insects. Keep them gentle and near home—regular feeding will do this. If inclined to wander off and select the tallest trees to roost in, curb their aspiring nature by clipping their wings. To break up setting propensities, confine them in a few inches of water where they will have to "set standing," or on lattice or poles—avoid the semblance of a nest. The Brahmas will persist in setting under adverse circumstances, but the Spanish and other fowls will be broken up in a day or two by such treatment. The moulting season is near at hand when they "want to be let alone," preferring quiet and seclusion. Favor this disposition by disturbing them as little as possible. With the addition of a fair food—as grains is best—let them have access to green food, as grass, gravel or sand, pounded shells or lime, and pure water. All in better fix to spare those intended to fatten for killing, from the laying and store fowls, as too high food is against laying, while too little food is a pretty sure preventative.

PINCHING TO PROMOTE FRUITFULNESS.

Those who have never practiced this, or observed the results, may have seen, if experienced in tree growing, that a shoot, of which the points was broken, bruised or otherwise injured during the growing season, frequently becomes a fruit branch either during the same or the following season; and this, especially if situated in the interior of the tree or on the older and lower parts of the branches. The check given to the extension of the shoot concentrates the sap in the parts remaining; and, unless the check has been given very early in the season, the new growth very vigorous in the tree, so that the buds will break and form shoots, they are certain to prepare for the production of fruit. It is on this principle of checking the growth and concentrating the sap in the pinched shoots, that pinching to promote fruitfulness is performed; and its efficiency may be estimated from the fact that the trees on which it has been practised have borne fruit four or five, and perhaps seven years sooner than they would have done without it.—*Barry's Fruit Garden.*

CURE FOR ROSEBUG.

Whale oil soap is a sovereign remedy for the Rosebug. Put half a pound in a pail of boiling hot water, and stir it until it is dissolved. Pour this into two or three pails of soft water, and syringe the bushes with it. You will in a few days be astonished at the healthful appearance of leaves, and will be abundantly rewarded for the slight trouble and expense. Tobacco water—or better still, if you have any means of confining it around the bushes, tobacco smoke—will destroy the aphides which suck out the juices from the leaves of roses at this season of the year. They are a great nuisance unless attended to, but are easily destroyed. If you have not tobacco, try soap suds.

POULTRY TERMS.

*Hackle.*—The feathers growing from the neck and covering the shoulders, and part of the back.

*Saddle.*—Those growing from the end of the back, and falling over the side.

*Fluff.*—The silken feathers on the thighs and hinder parts of the Cochin and China fowl.

*Dubbing.*—Cutting off the comb and gills of a cock.

*Tail coverts.*—The feathers that grow on either side of the tail. These are longer than body feathers, and shorter than those of the tail.

*Flight.*—The last five feathers of the wing.

*Vulture.*—Feathers growing from the thigh.

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.

Doubtless you have remarked with satisfaction, how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily dressed, with a huge shirt collar, frayed at the edges, and a glaring yellow silk pocket-handkerchief, broken of these things, and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously cut, speedily become like other human beings. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit. A wife is the grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel; no munching of the peels in walking along the street; no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had married, he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man. For the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots are pruned away, in married men. The wife's advices are the filler that keeps the ship steady. They are like the wholesome, though painful, shears, nipping off the little growths of self-conceit and folly.—*Frazer's Magazine.*


ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR.

The Allegheny County Agricultural Society will hold an exhibition during

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Letter from Mr. Barnum.

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Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

jel5-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

*NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.*

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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned now offer the balance of their stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

In order to dispose of the same before the FALL TRADE sets in. At the same time we inform the public that we have already received a large and well assorted line of Goods, suitable for the FALL TRADE, consisting of Heavy, Dark and Light Colored

Cassimere Suits,

PANTS AND VESTS,

CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL SHIRTS,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

We also have a great variety of

White Shirts: Hats;

Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs;

Linen and Paper Collars,

Neckties and Scarfs;

Kid, Leather, Woolen and Cotton Gloves;

Silk and Cotton Suspenders;

Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,

And a great many articles, too numerous to be mentioned, all of which we are enabled to sell

Below Their Actual Value,

Owing to their being purchased before the late rise in goods. You will therefore find it to your interest by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

47 *FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATER.*

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JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH Successor to THOMAS MOORE. Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky. Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST STREET, *PITTSBURGH.*

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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Rest refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth stre et. fe6

C. CADMAN. T. B. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS, CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and A. Child streets. au10-1y

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

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LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, PIG and BAR LEAD, PUMPS, IRON PIPE, BRASS WORK, For Water, Gas and Steam, at lowest eastern rates. BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 167 Smithfield street, fy42 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF Steamboats, Wharfboats, Barges, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the times hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named

STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES

And other property.

**At Cincinnati, Ohio, until Monday, August 28th, 12 M.**

For the sternwheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Meigs, registered 75 tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Crook, formerly B. C. Levi, registered 130 tons.

And two (2) wharfboats, registered 154 and 115 tons.

All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.

One (1) wharfboat lying at PARKERSBURG, VA.; One (1) wharfboat lying at CATLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY.

And the Model Barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, OHIO.

All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

**At Louisville, Kentucky, until Wednesday, August 30, 12 M.,**

For the model barges Clarmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5, and B. Norton, and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, KY., until the day of sale.

For the sidewheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.

Sidewheel steamboat Ohio (wreck).

Sternwheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.

And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at NEW ALBANY, INDIANA, until the day of sale.

**At St. Louis, Missouri, until Tuesday, September 5, 12 M.,**

Sidewheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons

Sidewheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.

Sidewheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered [208 tons.

Sidewheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.

Sidewheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.

Sidewheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.

Sidewheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.

Sidewheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.

Sternwheel steamer Emma, registered 191 tons.

Sternwheel steamer Reveille, registered 80 tons.

Sternwheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.

Sternwheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 189 tons.

Sternwheel (tow

## HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

**No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,**

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

**Stocks and Bonds of Every description**
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

### BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

JNO. D. BAILEY, Presy't. | JOHN SCOTT, Jr., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

**Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.**

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 22, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6's, 1881 | 107 00 | 107 50 |
| United States 5-20's | | 102 50 |
| United States 7-30's | 99 00 | 99 75 |
| United States Certificates | 97 12 | |
| Gold | 1 40 | |
| Allegheny County 6's | 70 00 | |
| Steubenville Scrip, contractors | | 50 |
| Allegheny Insurance | 25 00 | |
| Boatmen's Insurance Co | 21 00 | |
| Allegheny Valley | 5 00 | 17 50 |
| Connellsville, interest | 11 00 | 15 00 |
| Steubenville & Indiana R. R | | 10 00 |
| Iron City National Bank | 80 00 | |
| Merchants' and Manufacs' National | 85 00 | |
| Third National | 125 00 | |
| Allegheny & Pittsburg Oil Co | | 6 50 |
| Rannier | | 30 |
| Columbia | 27 00 | |
| Cherry Run and Pithole | | 65 |
| Cherry Run and Pittsburgh | | 95 |
| Eldorado | | 75 |
| Merchants' | | 90 |
| McAbee | | 45 |
| Oil Rush, dividend included | | 8 00 |
| Ohio Valley | | 98 |
| Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run | | 1 10 |
| Ritchie | | 70 |
| Tarr, Story and Cherry Run | | 90 |
| Mingo Coal | | 12 50 |
| Whitely Creek | | 2 50 |
| Hemlock | | 1 25 |
| Phœnix | | 1 00 |
| Phillips | | 3 00 |
| Culbertson Run | | 1 60 |
| Meadow | | 1 00 |
| Allegheny River Oil Co | | 1 40 |
| Stella | | 25 |
| Atna Oil and Mining Company | | 20 |

TUESDAY, August 21—P. M.

The local stock market was almost devoid of transactions to-day. Columbia was offered freely at $28, without any purchases or bids. That "law suit" appears to hang like an incubus over this stock. It is said by well informed persons that the points upon which the claim is founded have scarcely a shadow of strength, and yet as trifling as it is, the stock has been more or less depressed ever since the suit has been instituted. Ritchie still maintains its advance and firmness. A small lot sold to-day at 69c, but 70c is the figure at which it is generally held by those holders that want to sell at all. At the board this afternoon a sale of 75 shares of Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad stock was made at $5 25. The bids for Allegheny Valley and Connellsville interest bearing stock was an improvement on previous offers. For the Third National bank stock $125 was bid, but no sellers.

—The Philadelphia oil stock market to-day was quiet and nominal. No change in prices worthy of special mention. The New York embezzlements appear to have so stultified the stock market in Philadelphia, as to make its recovery a matter of uncertainty.

—In New York, the flurry and trepidation incident to the defalcations, &c., have passed away, and the market has nearly resumed its wonted tone and strength. Petroleum stocks, at least, have recovered what was lost. United States rose to-day to 28¾, and Whole Creek leaped up to 16¾. Another slight decline in Webster. The closing prices in the afternoon was 2.

The bank statement exhibits a sharp contraction in loans, the result chiefly of the caution excited by the recent frauds. The deposits show a decrease of $1,145,-150. In legal tenders there is an increase of $2,977,500.

The specie item exhibits a decrease of $553,696, the result of the large withdrawals for customs duties; under the present method of making up the statement the discovery of Ketchum's spurious certificates would make no difference in the specie totals.

—The following shows the condition of the New York city banks:

| | Aug. 12. | Aug. 19. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $213,470,342 | $210,327,561 |
| Specie | 20,163,292 | 19,609,596 |
| Circulation | 7,063,575 | 7,070,975 |
| Deposits | 175,738,175 | 174,593,030 |
| Legal Tenders | 43,006,428 | 45,983,928 |

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | Dec. | $4,631,781 |
| Specie | Dec. | 553,696 |
| Circulation | Inc. | 7,400 |
| Deposits | Dec. | 1,145,159 |
| Legal Tenders | Inc. | 2,977,500 |

—The import entries of the past week, including the dry goods of New York, amount to $5,666,580, as against the total entries of $2,842,611, same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $1,-203,616, against $6,308,167 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $1,265,365, against $44,286, same week last year. The customs for the week are $2,072,-480. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,604 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,996.

—The Internal Revenue Department has rendered the following decision with regard to insurance agents and brokers:

"An insurance agent is a person who acts under authority from his company or companies, receiving as salary or compensation such stipulated sum; he is subject to their control, and his acts within the scope of his authority are binding upon them.

"An insurance broker does business upon his own individual authority; he has no power to bind either party to a policy of insurance. He submits rates to companies for their consideration, upon which, if accepted, it is customary for him to receive certain brokerage. This he may receive from either or both parties, from the insurers or from the insured; it is immaterial from which party he receives his compensation, to render him liable to a transcript.

"The argument in a United States Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the Collector of Internal Revenue from collecting the tax on brokers' sales, made on their own account, will be heard on the 26th inst.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has also decided that "all persons travelling about the country as the agents of manufacturers or dealers, seeking orders for goods in original and unbroken packages, are regarded as commercial brokers within the meaning of the law, and as such must procure license. Also, persons acting as the agents of one person or firm exclusively, are also liable as above, in the case of each, should he be made out so as to show the place of business of the licensee, if he has one, but, if not, his residence should be stated. License must be procured and be recognized by Revenue officers in all parts of the country."

—The quotations for Copper Stocks in Boston on Monday are as follows: Boston Central, 40; Copper Falls, 22½; Franklin, 86; Hancock, 1 Hancock, 30; Isle Royal, 24; Minnesota, 11; Quincy, 67½; Rockland, 4; Superior, 4

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, August 23, 1865.

BUSINESS.—The general market has undergone no particular change. There is a strong feeling among holders to maintain the late advance. On the other hand consumers have come to the conclusion that prices are too steep, hence the transactions have been limited and for local purposes. The receipts were not large. Flour is held firmly at a further advance. The receipts have fallen off during the past few days. The stock on hand being limited, holders can not be induced to make sales, except terms. As usual the principal demand was for fancy brands. Bacon—There has been no special movement in this article; the supply being limited holders were not disposed to make any concessions. The sales were altogether of a local description at the late advance. There is no mistaking the fact. The present prices have cut off a large number of consumers, whose finances prohibit that article at the present prices. The supply on hand is very light. Grain was steady, with a fair demand for most articles. Wheat continues to hold its own; good qualities command the outside prices, while inferior ones attract but little attention. Oats seems to have had its run, and has settled down to lower prices. The supply exceeds the demand; a large parcel could not be disposed of at the present rates. Corn is not so fair; the receipts being light tended to strengthen the market. Rye and Rye flour were not fanciful. Owing to the absence of large sales there was a fair amount of local transactions; prices have undergone no change. Business on the landing was not very active. The present low stage of water has caused a number of boats to lay up. The Roanoke came in from the Rocky Mountains, she has been absent for a long time, and will lay up. The Bertha is announced for St. Paul. As the present weather indicates a rise she will probably wait a day or two. The Amelia Poe is loading for Cincinnati. She will have a good trip. The famous steamer Hard Times is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. To per sons going that way a fine opportunity is presented. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON.—The market continues firm with a fair local demand for lots to meet the wants of the home market. The rates are as follows: Sides, 18½; ribbed; Plain Hams, 20c; Sugar cured hams, 20@23c; Country lots of meats sold at a variety of prices, according to quality and condition. The supply of meat on hand is not large, hence holders can set their own prices.

GRAIN.—The demand for most descriptions was liberal and prices were somewhat unsettled. The supply at present exceeds the demand. Prices have further declined from store. We note sales of 2,000 bush new at $2 50 per 56 lbs; 1 car load at depot at 40c; 500 do on wharf at 40c. Barley—The first sale is reported for some time was 100 bush old, delivered at $1 ⅝ bush. Corn—Sales of 1 car from depot at 73c; sales 1200 bush in wharf at 72c; a decline. Mixed corn is unchanged, in the absence of sales we omit transactions.

FEED—Was in moderate demand; sales of 4 tons from, delivered, at $42 ⅝ ton.

HAY.—The unfavorable weather put a stop to transactions, because there were no receipts; 2 loads were disposed of at seventy-five at $19 ton.

FLOUR—The market remains very firm, with a good demand for home trade. The supply has always been kept pace with the home demand; hence, the stock remains almost the same in the market. The principal inquiry was for the better grades. Among the sales were: Extra flour, 100 bbls, $9 75@10 ⅝ bbl; 80 bbls choice, $10 25; 50 bbls from spring wheat, $8 75; 50 bbls do winter, $10; 10 bbls from spring, by the dray loads, $10 25; 100 bbls do, the terms were withheld. Market closed firm.

LEAD—Market steady. Sales of 100 pigs Galena, 10c.

CHEESE—Was in good supply and demand. Among the sales were 5 cases Western Reserve, at 15c; 15c; Hamburg, 25 boxes, 17c; Goshen, 30 boxes, 19@20c.

COACHES—The receipts were filled off. Sales of lots, comprising 125 boxes, $3, 3 50@4.

WHISKEY AND HIGHWINES.—The market was steady. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

EGGS—Were in better demand, owing to light supplies; we note sales of 3 bbls at 17@18c.

BUTTER—Prices have advanced; sales of 10 packages fresh roll at 28c—tall rates.

SALT—Was in good demand; sales of 1 car at depot at $2 40; 100 bbls, same figures; small lots, delivered, $2 60 ⅝ bbl.

LARD OIL—Was in fair demand; sales from store in a regular way: No. 1, 82@82½c; sales of No. 2, $1 75@1 80.

LARD—Not very active at 25½@26c.

### Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week.] George's codfish—none in the market. Mackerel—Bay in moderate receipt, and the market is active: Sales of No. 1 at $19 50@19 90. No. 2 at $12 25, No. 3 at $10 25. Fresh halibut scarce: sales 10c. Oil $1 per bbl.—*Advertiser.*

### Baltimore Coffee Market.

During the past week some 50 bags ordinary to prime Rio have been taken by the trade, at prices ranging from 17½@21½ cents, gold. Market quiet but firm at the close, with a reduced stock.

### Alcohol at Chicago.

August 21.—Alcohol—The demand is good, and the market rules firm and steady. W. Schmidt & Co., quote in per cent proof bodies at from 44 2-3 @ 45 per gallon.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, August 23, 1865.

Business in the oil way was not very active. The weather was unfavorable for out-door transactions; heavy rains that set in early in the day continued without intermission. This, as a matter of course, put a stop to transactions, as oil is not a very desirable article to handle in wet weather. There were no receipts by the Allegheny river since our last; a number of parcels are on the way and may arrive at any hour. The market for Crude was steady with a fair demand. A number of operators were anxious to contract at present prices; holders were not disposed to enter into negotiations at these prices. The current rates, without packages, were 18@19c, with an occasional lot of heavy oil at higher prices. Sales with packages in heavy oil at higher prices. Sales with packages included, were made at about 24c, free on board cars. Refined Oil was the centre of attraction: the sales were liberal, all things considered. Prices were unchanged; we continue to quote Bonded, on the spot, at 43½@44c, the latter for favorite brands. Free Oil, on the spot, was held at 66@67c. Sales bonded, Philadelphia delivery, at 84½. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL.—The operations yesterday were limited. They were confined to a few lots to fill out some large orders, at the following sales: 280 bbls at 18½c, without packages; 100 do at 19c, same condition; 200 do at 18c; said to be a light oil. All the above transactions were for the raw article, without barrels. The supply on the market for sale at present was very light.

REFINED OIL.—Was more sought after, and bonded was more fancied; among the sales were 1,000 barrels bonded, delivered in Philadelphia in twenty days 51¾c; 400 bbls bonded, Philadelphia, immediate delivery, 51¾c; 1,000 bbls bonded, delivered from the 1st to the 15th of September, on the spot, 45c; 250 bbls no bonded, September delivery, free on board, at 45c.

TAR was dull. The last sale reported was at $4 75 ⅝ bbl, a decline.

### Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

National Refining and Storaging Company, 271 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

J. Grier & Co, 228 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 112 bbls, refined, for Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 110 bbls, refined, for Baltimore.

North American Oil Company, 167 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Alladdin Oil Company, 165 bbls refined, for Boston.

Lucesco Oil Company, 56 bbls, refined for Boston.

Lucesco Oil Company, 64 bbls tar, for Boston.

Globe Oil Company, 109 bbls, refined, for Point Breeze.

Dilworth & Co., 156 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

### New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Petroleum market is without noticeable change. Crude, 32½c, Refined in bond 66@66½c; do free, 66@72½c.

## New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 22.

STOCKS.

There is rather more speculative movement in the stock market, accompanied with less strength in prices. There is more disposition to put out shorts and especially in Erie, Reading, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh. The outside public keep aloof from the market, rendering the game of speculation rather a tame affair for the bulls and bears. The transactions are very dull, but prices are firm and maintained. Government securities are still 5-20s are very scarce and the limited demand for exchange has caused an advance. State and municipal bonds more quiet and firm. There was some weakness in the gold market to-day, caused by the report that the Government will sell gold to meet the payments. The money market was easier to-day. Capital was offered brokers at 6 per cent, on call.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Quiet to-day, with the exception of Webster, in which there were large sales. The average price of two dollars per share. Beech Tree, $4 10; Cocasine, $1 25; Buchanan Farm, 85c; Northern Light, 82; First National, 25; Cherry Run, 25c; Excelsior, 51 50; Pithole Creek, $9 75; Oil Creek, $3 00; United States, $28 00.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET

Is without noticeable change; crude, 32@c; refined, in bond, 66@62½c; do free, 66@72½c.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—St. Nicholas, 1¼; Maple Shade, 1¾; Durfee, 1¾; Caldwell, 2¼; Daleell, 1; McClintock, 2; Excelsior, 5; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1¾; Continental, 1¾.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York Gold Market.**

NEW YORK, August 22.—No sales of gold to-night. 143¾@143⅞ was bid.

**Toledo Market.**

TOLEDO, August 22.—Wheat 16@2c better; sales white Michigan at $1 90; new amber Michigan at $1 96; old red Wabash $1 89. Corn a shade better; sales at 75c. Oats steady; sales at 35c.

**St. Louis Market.**

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Cotton firmer at 62c for middling; receipts 56 bales. Flour, spring extra, $ 75@8; Wheat: Fall, $1 40@1 50; spring, $1 30@1 40; red winter, $1 45@1 50; fall $1 60@2 00, the latter for choice. Corn unchanged; sales unchanged, at 75c; small sales. Barley—easier; supplies light, at $2 25@2 50. Manufacturing, $1 60@2 00; fine do $66 50. Whisky—no sale.

**Buffalo Market.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 22.—Flour scarce and in firm demand for good. Wheat scarce and firm, but quiet. No. 1 spring, $1 46@1 48. Corn firm, but less active; mixed, 80@c. Oats dull and droopy. Barley and rye nominal. Whisky held at $2 18. Canal freights to New York—Flour, 140c; wheat, 16c; corn, 14c. Receipts—Imports—Flour, 1,86 bbls; wheat, 7,000 bush; corn, 65,50 bush. Canal exports—Flour, 18 bbls; wheat, 6,00 bush; corn, 62,75 bush; oats, 11,16 bush; rye, 7,000 bush.

**Oswego Market.**

OSWEGO, August 22.—Flour dull and 25c higher: No. 1 spring at $ 50@7 50; brands from Winter wheat are scarce and quoted nominally. Wheat unchanged. Corn changed last night for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; No. 1 Chicago spring at 86c. No. 2 Milwaukee Club, 82c. Canal freights dull; to New York 14c; wheat 9½; corn 8½; to New York. Lake imports 21,000 bushels wheat. Canal exports 1,347 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn. Shipped by railroad, 66 barrels flour.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, August 22.—Receipts—30,000 bbls flour, 21,-000 bush Wheat, 239,000 bush Corn, 10,000 bush Oats. Shipments—3,500 bbls Flour, 24,000 bush Wheat, 222,000 bush Corn, 2,000 bush Oats. Wheat firm and unchanged. Highwines quiet. Provisions dull. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 46@1 50, closing at $1 31 for No. 1 and $1 42 for No. 2. Corn firm at 86@c better at 68c for No. 1, and 66½c for No. 2. Oats active at 36@36½c.

**New York Money Market.**

NEW YORK, August 22.—The demand for money is unusually light. Private bankers hold large balances, which they are offering at five per cent. Applications for loans, however, are generally met with a demand for seven per cent. The banks are generally lending at seven per cent. The payments of the day will depend upon the seven-thirty notes, less tendied to improve the legal tender currency. Securities are quiet. Supply of bills is not large, and good names are readily taken at 7@7½, per cent; other grades at 9@10 per cent. The Government is supposed to be selling gold this morning, and the price is consequently easier. Speculative operations have received a check from the late developments, and the transactions are, at present, chiefly of a regular character.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, August 22.—Money easy at 6@7 ⅜ cent. for call loans. Sterling Exchange more plenty and scarcely so firm at 109½@109¾. Gold weaker, opening at 143¾ advancing to 144, declining to 143¾, and closing at 143⅞. Government stocks without decided change. Stocks dull: Fort Wayne 91½, M. and P. D. C. 41½, Rock Island 106, Cleveland and Pittsburg 67½, Illinois Central 112, Erie 85½, Reading 103, Michigan Central 79½, New York Central 90½, Erie 85½, Reading 103, Michigan Southern 82½, Rock Island 106. Market quiet but steady. No sales of gold; 143¾@143⅞ was bid.

EVENING BOARD.

Evening Exchange—Erie 85½, Reading, 103; Michigan Southern, 82½, Rock Island 106. Market dull but steady. No sales of gold; 143¾@143⅞ was bid.

**New York Cattle Market.**

NEW YORK, August 22.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are: Beef cattle, first quality per lb, 17@17 ½c; fair to good, 15@16c; inferior, 9@11 50. Cows and calves; extras per head, $85@100; first quality, $65@80; ordinary, $60@65; common, $40@60; inferior, $30@35. Veal calves, first quality per pounds 10@12c; ordinary, 9@10½c; common, 8½@9c; inferior, 7½@8c. Sheep and lambs, extras per head, $9@9 50; prime quality, $8@8 50; ordinary, $7 50@8 50; common, $6@6 50; inferior, $5 50@6. Swine heavy: Corn fed, 12½@13c; light fed, 12½@12¾c; medium, 12@12¼c; Still fed, 11½@12. The market for beef cattle was much the same as last week, though, if anything, prices were a shade firmer. The supply of sheep was easier to-day. Capital was offered brokers at 6 per cent, on call.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Quiet to-day, with the exception of Webster, in which there were large sales. The average price of two dollars per share. Beech Tree, $4 10; Cocasine, $1 25; Buchanan Farm, 85c; Northern Light, 82; First National, 25; Cherry Run, 25c; Excelsior, 51 50; Pithole Creek, $9 75; Oil Creek, $3 00; United States, $28 00.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET

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ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Cotton firmer at 62c for middling; receipts 56 bales. Flour, spring extra, $ 75@8; Wheat: Fall, $1 40@1 50; spring, $1 30@1 40; red winter, $1 45@1 50; fall $1 60@2 00, the latter for choice. Corn unchanged; sales unchanged, at 75c; small sales. Barley—easier; supplies light, at $2 25@2 50. Manufacturing, $1 60@2 00; fine do $66 50. Whisky—no sale.

**Buffalo Market.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 22.—Flour scarce and in firm demand for good. Wheat scarce and firm, but quiet. No. 1 spring, $1 46@1 48. Corn firm, but less active; mixed, 80@c. Oats dull and droopy. Barley and rye nominal. Whisky held at $2 18. Canal freights to New York—Flour, 140c; wheat, 16c; corn, 14c. Receipts—Imports—Flour, 1,86 bbls; wheat, 7,000 bush; corn, 65,50 bush. Canal exports—Flour, 18 bbls; wheat, 6,00 bush; corn, 62,75 bush; oats, 11,16 bush; rye, 7,000 bush.

**Oswego Market.**

OSWEGO, August 22.—Flour dull and 25c higher: No. 1 spring at $ 50@7 50; brands from Winter wheat are scarce and quoted nominally. Wheat unchanged. Corn changed last night for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; No. 1 Chicago spring at 86c. No. 2 Milwaukee Club, 82c. Canal freights dull; to New York 14c; wheat 9½; corn 8½; to New York. Lake imports 21,000 bushels wheat. Canal exports 1,347 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn. Shipped by railroad, 66 barrels flour.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, August 22.—Receipts—30,000 bbls flour, 21,-000 bush Wheat, 239,000 bush Corn, 10,000 bush Oats. Shipments—3,500 bbls Flour, 24,000 bush Wheat, 222,000 bush Corn, 2,000 bush Oats. Wheat firm and unchanged. Highwines quiet. Provisions dull. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 46@1 50, closing at $1 31 for No. 1 and $1 42 for No. 2. Corn firm at 86@c better at 68c for No. 1, and 66½c for No. 2. Oats active at 36@36½c.

**New York Money Market.**

NEW YORK, August 22.—The demand for money is unusually light. Private bankers hold large balances, which they are offering at five per cent. Applications for loans, however, are generally met with a demand for seven per cent. The banks are generally lending at seven per cent. The payments of the day will depend upon the seven-thirty notes, less tendied to improve the legal tender currency. Securities are quiet. Supply of bills is not large, and good names are readily taken at 7@7½, per cent; other grades at 9@10 per cent. The Government is supposed to be selling gold this morning, and the price is consequently easier. Speculative operations have received a check from the late developments, and the transactions are, at present, chiefly of a regular character.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, August 22.—Money easy at 6@7 ⅜ cent. for call loans. Sterling Exchange more plenty and scarcely so firm at 109½@109¾. Gold weaker, opening at 143¾ advancing to 144, declining to 143¾, and closing at 143⅞. Government stocks without decided change. Stocks dull: Fort Wayne 91½, M. and P. D. C. 41½, Rock Island 106, Cleveland and Pittsburg 67½, Illinois Central 112, Erie 85½, Reading 103, Michigan Central 79½, New York Central 90½, Erie 85½, Reading 103, Michigan Southern 82½, Rock Island 106. Market quiet but steady. No sales of gold; 143¾@143⅞ was bid.

EVENING BOARD.

Evening Exchange—Erie 85½, Reading, 103; Michigan Southern, 82½, Rock Island 106. Market dull but steady. No sales of gold; 143¾@143⅞ was bid.

**New York Cattle Market.**

NEW YORK, August 22.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are: Beef cattle, first quality per lb, 17@17 ½c; fair to good, 15@16c; inferior, 9@11 50. Cows and calves; extras per head, $85@100; first quality, $65@80; ordinary, $60@65; common, $40@60; inferior, $30@35. Veal calves, first quality per pounds 10@12c; ordinary, 9@10½c; common, 8½@9c; inferior, 7½@8c. Sheep and lambs, extras per head, $9@9 50; prime quality, $8@8 50; ordinary, $7 50@8 50; common, $6@6 50; inferior, $5 50@6. Swine heavy: Corn fed, 12½@13c; light fed, 12½@12¾c; medium, 12@12¼c; Still fed, 11½@12. The market for beef cattle was much the same as last week, though, if anything, prices were a shade firmer. The supply of sheep was easier to-day. Capital was offered brokers at 6 per cent, on call.

**Cincinnati Lumber Market.**

August 21.—In the yards the demand continues fairly active, and the market firm without alteration to note in prices. We continue to quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st clear per M | $45 00@55 00 |
| 2d Clear | 45 00@50 00 |
| 3d Clear | 40 00@45 00 |
| Stock boards | 29 00@25 00 |
| No. 1 selected boards | 24 00@30 00 |
| Common boards | 16 00@ |
| Flooring | 30 00@ |
| Cull boards | 12 00@13 00 |
| 1st clear flooring | 45 00@50 00 |
| 2d Clear flooring | 40 00@45 00 |
| Common dressed Flooring | 30 00@32 00 |
| Second clear dressed | 25 00@26 00 |
| 2d Cull | 20 00@ |
| Common | 18 00@ |
| Long Joists | 24 00@26 00 |
| Short Joists and seantling | 18 00@18 00 |
| Sawed A | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| Shaved shingles, ⅌ M | 5 50@6 00 |
| Shaved shingles, No. 1 | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Cedar shingles | 2 00@ 4 00 |
| Second shingles, No. 1 | 2 00@ 2 50 |
| Posts, ⅌ 1,000 pcs | 2 50@ 2 75 |
| Pickets, ⅌ 100 | 12 00@13 00 |
| Pickets | 14 00@20 00 |

**Cincinnati Provision Market.**

August 21.—The demand for bulk shoulders continues good, and the sales were again large, bringing 16c, packages. The sales were 200 tubs at 16c, packed with packages. The sales were 200 tubs at 16c, packed in 6½ tight hogsheads and 70,00 pounds loose at 16c per pound.

Lard was in demand at 23c, with sales of 40 tierces. 10 bbls bacon shoulders sold at 15½c, and they are generally held at this rate now. Mess pork dull; city held at 30, with a heavy feeling, owing to the decline in New York.

**Philadelphia Cattle Market.**

The cattle market is very dull this week, and prices are without any material change. About 1,500 head sold at from 15@16½c for extra Pennsylvania, and Western, 14@15c for fair to good, and 10@13c ⅌ lb for common, as to quality.

The following are some of the particulars of the sales at the Avenue Yard:

| Head. | Name. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | Mooney & Smith, Western, | 15½@16¼ |
| 130 | J. McFillen, Western, | 14 @15½ |
| 75 | Kennedy & McKee, Penna., | 14 @15½ |
| 112 | Ullman & Bachman, Western, | 14 @15 |
| 93 | L. Frank, Western, | 14 @15¾ |
| 190 | Gust. Shomberg, Western, | 15 @14 |
| 50 | S. Sturm, Western, | 14 @15 |
| 69 | Dryfoos & Dryfoos, Western, | 14 @16 |
| 82 | Blum & Co., Chester county, | 14 @16 |
| 100 | J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, | 14 @16 |
| 142 | Martin Fuller & Co., Western, | 15 @16 |
| 75 | J. S. Kirk, Lancaster county, | 14 @15½ |
| 115 | P. Hathoway, Chester county and Western, | 14½@16 |
| 140 | E. S. McFillen, Chester county and Western, | 15 @15¾ |
| 33 | H. Christy & Bro., Western, | 15 @15¾ |

Cows—Are unchanged; about 180 head sold at from $25 to $60 for springers, and $35 up to $80 ⅌ head for cow and calf, as to quality.

SHEEP—Continue dull; about 6,000 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 6 cents to 8c ⅌ lb, gross.

HOGS—Are firmly held; 2,000 head sold at the different yards at from $15@17 the 100 lbs, net—the latter rate for prime corn fed.

### Corn Crop and Stock of Hogs.

The corn crop throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and this State promises such an extraordinary yield that many consider that the new product will not realize over 25c per bushel in the field; and in many cases the farmers, it is reported, are generally directing their attention to the raising of hogs, and considerable inquiry prevails for stock hogs throughout the country which are very scarce. In view of this condition of things, the next hog crop may turn out much larger than has generally been anticipated. Many entertain the opinion that hogs will open at a high figure next fall, which is an additional incentive for the farmers for the adoption of this course; but time alone can decide as to its wisdom, as it is too early yet for any one to make a positive declaration as to the result.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

### The Hop Crop in Canada.

The London *Free Press* says:—The hop crop in London township does not promise well. Up to the past the prospect was excellent, but since that a black blight has fallen upon the hop leaf and stalks. The blight is caused by myriads of green flee which infest the plants, covering them in all directions. In former years the caterpillar and hop grube have been the chief enemy of this growingly important crop, but the ravages of the green curse is entirely new in this part of Canada, though frequently to be seen in the States.

### Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

August 21.—Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Redmann's Warehouse were as follows: 36 hhds and 30 bales, viz: 22 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash: 2 at $4 50@ 4 75; 5 at 5@5 50; 4 at 6 25@6 75; 1 at 8; 2 at 10@10 75; at 11 25; 3 at 12@12 75; 1 at 13 50; 1 at 17 25; 1 at 19; 1 at 22 50. 14 hhds Virgina: 1 at 3 25; 1 at 4 25; 1 at 7 25; 1 at 11 75; 1 at 12 50; 2 at 17 25; 1 at 20 50@21 25; 1 at 21 50; 1 at 25; 1 at 30 25; 1 at 36 25. 30 boxes Ohio and Virginia, at prices ranging from $2 to $19. Receipts light.

### Lumber Shipments Westward.

The Dubuque *Times* of the 17th says:

The lumber merchants of Dubuque are shipping over the Western roads at the rate of a million feet of lumber per week. The lumber business of Dubuque is no small item in her trade.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.**—G & J. H. Stewart, 3 cars corn; D. Gilmore & Co, 726 bushels wheat; J. Irwin, 13 carboys; Graham, 24 pkgs fish, 81 bbls flour; Hallowell & Ewart, 1 half do; Smith, 1 bbls flour; E Ewart & Co, 15 bbls, 10 half bbls fish; Ritz, Baird & Patton, 1 half barrels fish; W N Coal & Co, 1 car coal; Wm Wade & Co, 1 car do; Wilson, 2 dozen brooms; Gay, Burke & Co, 30 dozen brooms; D Morris, Bibbs & Keys, 4 pkgs drugs; H Riddle, 10 boxes candles; J C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; J T Colvin, 46 sacks shelled corn, 82 bushels car corn, 125 sacks oats; M Barie & Arnold, 5 pkgs sugar; Simpson & Kay, 1 car shipstuffs, 2 cars middlings, 2 cars corn; B C & J H Sawyer, 50 box oval candles; Sawyer & Leader, 1 pkg; Simpson & Co, 1 Lechel, 6 pkgs; R B Townsend, 2 bbls bacon, 3 tierces hams; E Megraw, 2 hhds tobacco, 1 box tobacco; Cook, Bro & Co, 5 bbls do; Hallowell & Ewart, 1 do; Cumberland & Co, 3 car loads boards; Henry Rea, jr, 186 sks oats; J Myers, 2 car shaves; J D Ford & Co, 1 car potatoes; 30 bbls flour; Wm Bigham, 198 sks oats; J M Mooney, 8 bbls pears; J & W Larley, 35 sks oats; Taylor & Mc Millen, 36 do; J Gaither, 40 do; J H Hunter, 1 do; Wm Wade & D Rinehart, 1 bx tobacco; J B Canfield, 40 bxs cheese; Hallowell & Ewart, 1 bx indse; R Lindsay, 17 doz brooms; Potter, Alkin & Shepard, 12 bxs cheese; Wm F Beck & Co, 12 do; Singerly & Myers, 5 bdls paper; Patterson, Anderson, 112 sks oats; Wilson, 10 doz brooms; Godfrey & Clark, 20 sks rags; R Dalzell & Co, 6 bdls rail road; Schoonmaker & Lang, 30 bxs cheese; Jones & Laughlin, 16 car wheels; Wyman & Bro, 5 bxs indse; Isaac J Fullerton, 7 hhds do; A Gordon, 12 bxs sheet lead; Orr, Porter & Co, 1 car coal.

**Imports per P. F. W. & C. Railroad**—Gay, Burk & Co, 100 bbls flour; Knox & McKee, 228 do, 15 sks wheat, 2 cars do; C C Smith, 1 car stoves; J A Kaucher, 106 green hides; Culp & Mellon, 3 bbls flour; W Linhart, 1 do do; Watt & Wilson, 100 do; J S Rahauser, 1 do do; Sales Bonded, Philadelphia, 1,000 eggs; Goodhue, 14 bbls potash; Muir & Davidson, 2 bxs hardware; J Hastings, 1 car stone; J Marshall, 125 Sks oats; J B Layton & Co, 140 bbls flour; Wm Bigham, 2 bxs tobacco; J Ross, 15 bxs cheese; W H Rankin, 12 do; Crook & Monroe, 30 bbls apples; Godfrey & Clark, 19 sks rags; R B Townsend, 1,000 sacks bran, 50 bbls flour, 1 bbl flour; 38 sks oats; T Montgomery, 50 sks oats; Jas Dilworth, 1 car coal; Mechanic & Hartley, 4 pkgs; Jas Marshall & Co, 1 car coal; Wm Sumner & Co, 25 sawing machines; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat; McWhinney & Hart, 36 bdls spokes; Park McCurdy & Co, 1 box of copper.

**Imports per Pitts & Connellsville R.R.**—Parkhurst & Wilson, 1 car coal; Gay, Burk & Co, 1 car lumber; Clark, 1 bbl flour, 1 car lumber; H Hays, 2 sks corn; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 11 crates rope, 10 bales cotton; Simpson & Kay, 5 bbls flour, 2 sks oats; Jacobs Union, Abrams & Co, 16 sacks oats; Gay, Burk & Co, 1 car lumber; Reiver Iron & Manufacturing, 8 S McKee & Co, 50 bbls; J L Mcquiston, 1 bbl whiskey; Patterson & Anmon, 35 sks oats; Markell & Co, 32 bdls paper; Gwynn & Steiman, 95 sks oats; R Fink, 20 do.

**Imports per Allegheny Vall y R. R.**—Eshbaker, Boks order. Wm Brayton, 41 sks oats, also 1 car load; Jas Dilworth, 12 bbls flour; Wm Bigham, 18 sks oats; 2 car loads coal; Wm Marshall, 1 do; Wm Martin, 1 do; Erwin & Gilde, 1 bx do; W F Beck & Co, 1 car salt; G Rickey, 11 bags paper.

**Coal Imports per Pitts & Connellsv RR.**—J Rutherford, 250 bushels of Vulcan Coal Yard, Soho; C H Armstrong, 225 do; Marshall & Co, 875 do; Mellon & Bro, 1050 do; Lloyd & Black, 1125 do; Moore & Co, 1250 do.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES,

No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. jy28-1